

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the  
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.

F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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AUGUST, 1929

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# EDITORIAL

## The Season's Developments

**O**BSERVATION and study of affairs in the sheep business this year leads to the conclusion that a voluntary and healthful readjustment is going on in a way that augurs well for the future.

For a number of years the trend has been in an upward direction but there has not been any inflation and no reckless or unjustified loaning and borrowing. Under continued condition of fair markets and range conditions that as a whole were above normal there was an increase in the number of breeding ewes. The increase in the size and number of flocks has been principally upon the farms of central and western states. It is a sound and necessary development in good farming methods and can be expected to be permanent.

Such expansion as took place in range flocks during the years of mild winters and good summers appears to require some curtailment and adjustment to hard winters and dry summers which have been experienced this year and for which the range operator always must be prepared. The preference of some corporations and banks to find employment for some of their funds at the stock markets has made new loans more difficult and caused payments on some which at other times might have been continued, all of which may, in the long run be considered as having a wholesome general effect.

There has not been an overproduction of lambs or wool. The markets are fundamentally sound and healthy. Wool prices declined this year partly as a result of lowered foreign prices but chiefly because of our growers' unpreparedness to sell in a way to obtain the real value of their clips under manufacturing conditions in this country, affected as they are by material prices abroad. The study of conditions in the Boston market printed in this issue of the Wool Grower is reassuring.

Receipts of lambs at the markets have been larger this year. There has been a larger supply of natives, which have been moving steadily, and more ewe lambs are going from the West than in other recent years. It must be admitted that the average quality of the western shipments is below par as a result of the late spring and dry summer ranges. The quality of the offerings and lower values of pelts are sufficient of themselves to explain most of the spread between present lamb prices and those of one year ago. The way in which the supply has been absorbed shows a strong and increasing demand for lamb, and one which is certain to continue and to grow. At the same time it is increasingly important that the producers maintain the highest possible quality and also work out the lambing and shipping dates for various sections in a way to furnish a continuous supply without oversupplying the requirements in any week or month or at any of the principal markets from which the product is distributed in carcass from the consuming trade.

## The Senate Tariff Bill

**T**ARIFF rates as proposed by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate were published on August 19, after nearly three months of hearings, study, and consideration by the committee. The Senate bill which will bear the name of the chairman of the committee, Senator Smoot of Utah, proposes higher rates on many agricultural products than were included in the Hawley bill which passed in the House on May 28. Some reductions and a few increases were made in the rates on manufactured articles as carried in the Hawley bill but it is difficult to say whether the bill offered to the Senate by its committee would afford higher or lower protection on the whole than was proposed in the House measure. The rates now proposed to apply on the products of agriculture are distinctly higher in nearly all cases excepting wool.

For the first time, a Congressional committee gave partial recognition to the argument of the wool growers that imported wool rags and factory wastes should be considered on the basis of the wool which they replace and made dutiable at rates corresponding to the duty on virgin wool. The Finance Committee's bill provides for a duty of 24 cents per pound on rags instead of the eight cents shown in the House bill. The duty recommended on shoddy is 21 cents as compared to 18 cents in the House bill and 10 cents in the present law. Shoddy is simply rags that have been torn apart by machinery and put in shape to mix with virgin wool for the making of yarn and cloth. Being further processed than the rags themselves they are more valuable and should bear a higher rate than the rags from which they were made if the duty levied on rags is to be really effective in giving fair protection to the growers and users of virgin wool. The Senate Committee rates, however, propose the admission of shoddy, not at a higher rate than rags but at 21 cents or 3 cents lower. This would largely remove the effect and value of the proposed 24 cent rag rate as it would only be necessary for the users of rags to import them in the form of shoddy to evade the higher rate.

Apparently impressed with the effect of present importations of rags at low duty and with the expected value of the new rate, the Senate Committee proposed to maintain the present wool duty of 31 cents per clean pound instead of 34 cents as recommended in the Hawley bill. In doing this the Senators struck from the House bill the provisions for admission of the very coarse wools at less than the regular duty, leaving the wool duty practically the same as in the present law. Should the Senate bill become law in its present form, which is of course improbable, the main change in the present wool tariff would be in the rate on rags, which as shown would be of much less effect than intended unless the rates on shoddy and other wastes are properly adjusted in relation to the 24 cent basis.



When the Senate reconvened at the first of the month the members received a statement from a number of agricultural organizations, including the National Wool Growers Association, calling attention to a number of rates that would not be fairly protective. The statement requested that the wool duty be made 37 cents per pound of clean content and that the rates on shoddy and other wastes be fixed so as to give growers the same effective rate of tariff protection upon all wool imports whether coming in as virgin wool, or in any other condition.

Protracted debate upon the floor of the Senate is certain to take place over many of the rates as well as in connection with administrative provisions and the powers of the Tariff Commission. It is doubtful whether a vote will be reached in time to permit the joint conference committee from the House and Senate to adjust the final differences and permit the measure to reach the White House in advance of the opening of the regular session of Congress on December 2.

In recent weeks Mr. J. B. Wilson of Wyoming has been in Washington as the representative of the National Wool Growers Association. The association president and secretary will be in Washington when the wool schedule is being considered by the Senate.

#### THE PACKERS' DECREE AND THE RETAIL BUSINESS

**H**EARINGS were held at Washington, September 3 to 7, by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, for the purpose of obtaining the views of agricultural organizations upon the Palmer Consent Decree.

This decree was issued in 1920 by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon the application of the Attorney General of the United States. Under its terms the four large packers were prevented from owning public stock yards and from engaging in the handling or distribution, either by wholesale or at retail, of unrelated lines.

The decree, to which the packers expressed their consent, was issued following a prolonged investigation by Congress of packer and stock yard matters, during which there was much talk of prosecu-

tion by the government and of drastic federal legislation adverse to packer interests. One of the chief complainants was the organization of wholesale grocers who objected to handling by the packers of canned goods, breakfast foods, and other lines of merchandise not directly related to the meat business.

For some reason that never has been fully explained the decree also included a prohibition of the retailing of meat or other products by the packers concerned. Lately the growth of the chain food stores has resulted in the purchasing and operation of meat packing plants by one or two, of the larger organizations for the purpose of controlling the supply of dressed and cured meats distributed through the large number of retail shops owned by those companies. The packers have therefore been forced to recognize the possibility of their volume of business being greatly reduced while they themselves cannot conduct both slaughtering and wholesale and retail business as the chain stores and as other large and small meat packers are permitted to do.

The following resolution, which is similar to numerous others passed at meetings of state and national agricultural and livestock organizations was passed at the last annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association:

"WHEREAS, the so-called 'Packers' Consent Decree' of February 27, 1920, prohibits certain packers from owning and operating retail meat markets, and from manufacturing, transporting, distributing, or otherwise dealing in certain commodities specified in the decree and commonly referred to as 'unrelated lines'; and

WHEREAS, the National Wool Growers Association favors the entrance of all packers into the retail meat trade in the belief that the extension of their organized system of distribution of commodities would bring about increased profits to livestock producers, and would provide a direct and economical method of distributing quality meats and meat products to the consumer; and

WHEREAS, if the specified packers who are restricted by the 'Consent Decree' were permitted to buy, process, sell and deal in commodities other than meat products such as fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, the overhead cost of distributing meat products could be materially reduced to the ultimate benefit of the producer of livestock and the consumer of livestock products;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Wool Growers Association expresses its opposition to the 'Consent Decree,' and directs that its President take such action as he may deem advisable or necessary for the modification of this decree.

#### CALENDAR

Eastern Montana Fair and Ram Sale, Miles City—September 17-20.  
Montana Ram Sale, Helena—September 25, 26.  
Pacific International, Portland, Ore.—October 26-November 2.  
California Live Stock and Baby Beef Show, South San Francisco, November 9-13.  
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.—November 16-23.  
Convention of National Wool Growers Association, San Angelo, Texas—November 20-22, 1929.  
International L. S. Exposition, Chicago—November 30-December 7.  
Los Angeles Christmas Livestock Show—November 30-December 7.  
Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah—January 11-16, 1930.  
Convention of American National Livestock Association, Denver, Colo.—January 16-18, 1930.

Because of the large number of expressions of opposition to the provisions of the decree, Attorney General Mitchell some weeks ago requested an opinion from the Department of Agriculture as to whether the government should now favor the continuation, modification, or dissolution of the decree. It was necessary for the administration to take a position in view of the announcement of the court that it would decide in October as to whether its order should be made final and permanent.

It is expected that as a result of the views expressed to Secretary Hyde during the course of the hearings conducted by him that he will advise Attorney General Mitchell that agricultural opinion certainly is favorable to the modification, if not to the dissolving of the decree.

The wholesale grocers' organization is understood to be active and determined in its opposition to any change in the decree or to permitting the large packers to handle meat or other foods at retail.

The outcome of the procedure is of great importance to the livestock industry and will be awaited with great interest. The packers named in the decree have not committed themselves to entering the retail trade in case they should be permitted to do so, but with the economic evolution of many lines of business into larger units having control all the way from the source to the consumer it seems certain that the food industries must follow the same course.



## A BOSTON CRITICISM OF THE FARM BOARD—PRESIDENT HAGENBARTH'S REPLY

ON August 22, an associate managing editor from the Boston Evening Transcript, a part of whose duties seems to be sending out, every Thursday night, a summary of the Boston markets and world wool conditions to a syndicate of newspapers and trade journals, saw fit as part of the wool market summary to indulge in the following reflection:

Wool dealers generally regard the proposed use of Government money in establishing a cooperative wool selling agency as socialistic, unnecessary and calculated to destroy their business. They affirm that domestic wool clips are honestly and honorably handled now, growers being furnished funds for holding, if they so desire, at market rates.

Of the factors now influencing the market perhaps the most disturbing relates to possible action by the Farm Board on the demand of growers for preferential treatment. The establishment of a national cooperative wool sales agency, financed by Government money and officered by country bankers or growers' representatives, is regarded by many here as indicating for the future a system of unfair competition in the business of wool handling. The utterances of some radical advocates of this socialistic system of wool control suggest that the entire elimination of the present system of wool handling is desired.

Again on August 24, reviewing current wool market conditions, the Transcript expert writes (and we presume it was the same authority):

The season's happenings have emphasized the claim that the matter of price is paramount. Looking back a year it is noted that when the wool trade was willing to pay extreme prices for undesirable average wools, they were able to get practically the whole of the clip. That they were not supported in this by manufacturers was a sobering experience. It led to greater caution in the taking-over of the new clip. Prices have ruled much lower than those a year ago, yet not low enough to allow the dealer more than a moderate profit, as declines in the West were generally matched by the downward movement in the East.

The success of any movement for artificial stocks must ultimately rest upon the manufacturing end of the industry. Continued losses by even the largest factors in wool textile manufacturing are believed to indicate that wool prices are still rather above than below the safety point. Labor seems to be too firmly entrenched to warrant hope of lowering production costs in the matter of wages. Economics already effected in purchasing and selling departments have been balanced by rising costs in the one direction where many think

## November Date for Wool Growers National Convention

NOVEMBER 20, 21, and 22, 1929, are the dates of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association.

The place is San Angelo, Texas. This was decided at the time of the last convention, the 64th annual, held at Phoenix, Arizona, in January of this year.

The date was agreed upon at the semi-annual meeting of the executive committee, held at Salt Lake City, August 26.

In changing the usual dates of the convention the committee considered suggestions from a number of growers, some of whom are unable to leave home in January because their flocks are lambing at that time, and others of northern states who feel weather conditions are too uncertain to allow them to be absent in mid-winter. The committee agreed that it would be no more than right to hold at least one annual convention at an earlier date in consideration of the wishes and position of these growers who consider that the old dates prevent them from attending.

Another consideration was the necessity of making as much progress as possible, before shearing or wool selling starts in the Southwest, in connection with the new wool marketing arrangements which are being worked out by the Federal Farm Board. The wool marketing conference which the Board has announced will be held in October, should result in agreement as to the best plan of organization and operation, and after that it will be important that growers generally are familiar with the proposals and that the plan be agreed to and joined in by a sufficient number of growers' or-

ganizations now handling wool to furnish the volume needed to make this plan a success. A great deal depends upon whether the grower-controlled wool warehouses in Texas shall join in the new plan. A full consideration of the subject in Texas and in November will furnish opportunity to have all points understood and the arrangements well advanced before the beginning of business on the new clip.

The following regular members of the executive committee were in attendance. President Hagenbarth; T. E. Pollock, Arizona; W. C. Osborn, Colorado; F. A. Ellenwood, California; R. C. Rich, Idaho; F. Lee, New Mexico; T. A. Kincaid, Texas; T. Cooper, Wyoming; W. D. Candland, Utah, and the secretary.

Some members of the committee had been in attendance at the governors' conference for the consideration of public land matters and reported to the committee upon what was under consideration there. It was suggested that the executive committee endorse the plan under consideration at the western governors' conference. Discussion showed considerable difference in the views of those representing the different states and it was decided that no action would be taken before the holding of the annual convention in November.

The president and secretary reported upon the status of the wool tariff at Washington. After a full expression of the views of the members and others present the officers were instructed by motion to continue their efforts to secure the best possible adjustments of the duties in the wool schedule of the tariff bill under consideration in Congress.

the most drastic cut ought to be made. The state of mind of the manufacturer, who finds the Government furnishing capital and official assistance to bring about nothing but an increase in his raw wool costs, is akin to that of the dealer whose very existence as a business entity is threatened, according to current talk.

A careful survey of the present wool situation might well lead the observer to doubt the necessity, as

well as the inadvisability, of Government interference in this matter. A year ago practically the whole of the Territory wool clip was contracted or bought outright at prices satisfactory to the growers, but in the main unprofitable for the wool trade. Rather than repeat this experience, a more cautious wool buying policy was followed in handling the current clip. As a result many growers refused to sell at the market, electing to consign their wool, hoping for a better

price later. Yet this was no bar to the moving of the clip. Wool men have provided the money (without Government assistance) to finance the unsold wool, making substantial and generous advances to the growers on terms which must be considered liberal.

So effective has been the wool trade handling of the current clip that today's authoritative estimates run from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds as being all that is left in the West, even including pool accumulations. The above applies particularly to the situation in the range states of the Far West, or strictly Territory-wool producing states. The clip of Texas, the largest producer among the states, appears to have been equally well handled. Instead of having a burdensome remainder in the hands of the growers, as was the case a year ago, the eight months' wool is practically all gone and only a little twelve months' is left there.

The most striking and we might say peculiar feature of these market reports and comment on the proposed activities of the President's Farm Board, is the fact that the writer's solicitude is confined almost entirely to the benefit of the mill men or manufacturers. After stating that wool prices are much lower than those of last year, he says, yet they are not low enough to allow the dealer more than a moderate profit.

After declaring that wool prices must be governed by the success of the manufacturer, he again states that wools are still above the safety point and that in as much as prices of labor cannot be reduced, therefore, an additional trimming should be given the grower in the way of low wool prices. The Boston writer takes much pains to show that the grower who has not sold his wool, has consigned it to dealers on advances and that at the most liberal estimate, not over twelve million pounds is available in the growers' hands in the range states and in Texas. We wonder what the writer expected the grower to do with the wool if he could not sell it. What else could he do but consign it to be sold at a later date? Certainly he could not eat it.

It might be well for the party who wrote these market articles, to cast the beam from his own eye before looking for a mote in the eye of his neighbor. Rather than criticize the grower as selfish for seeking Government aid in financing and improved marketing, and the Government itself as socialistic in its

desire to help him, it might be well for him to compare over a period of the past two or three years of marketing of western wools and ascertain how much below world price, plus the tariff, domestic wools have oftentimes sold.

It might be well for him to gather some information as to the actual financial condition of the growers who have been producing and selling these wools to dealers on the Boston market.

It might be well to look into the manufacturing end of the game and decide whether the destruction of the wool grower, through unremunerative wool prices, would be of any benefit to the mill men. The grower is down against the earth and the rocks and utterly unable to pass on his losses. He is more efficient and economical than ever before in history and for a superior product was forced, particularly this year, to take lower and lower prices and yet this writer who appears as representing the wool trade is not satisfied.

It might be well for him to study the manufacturing industry a little and ascertain if there is too much machinery at work for the present requirements of the American market; whether or not there has been too much cut-throat competition among manufacturers and whether or not this competition is not increased by the very fact of an unstable wool market, constantly tending to lower prices which gives one mill oftentimes an advantage over its competitor; whether or not there has been the proper degree of cooperation and coordination among wool manufacturers, such as that to which the growers are now striving to attain; whether or not it would not be better to try to build up the entire industry from the manufacturer on down to the wool grower, rather than to tear down one branch of it. And finally, decide if the manufacturers and mill men were given their wool for nothing, whether the same deplorable state of affairs in the manufacturing industry would not continue in view of the cut-throat competition that has existed among them for the past few years.

All of the growers' efforts are strikingly confined to improving their own condition fairly and planning to continue on a fairly profitable basis. They are not yet

producing, and will not for some years to come, produce the full wool requirements of the American consumer, whereas, on the other hand, it is generally stated that the country now has a surplus of manufacturing machinery. This is the crux of the manufacturer's troubles. The wool grower is keenly interested in the success of the manufacturer because the manufacturer is his only market. At the same time the grower is governed by the instinct of self-preservation.

F. J. Hagenbarth.

### THE FARM BOARD WOOL MARKETING CONFERENCE

The time and place for the holding of the conference of wool growers with the Federal Farm Board has not been announced by the Board as this issue of the Wool Grower is being printed.

The Board had announced that the conference would be held early in October; the exact dates and the place will be announced this month. If growers who wish to attend this conference will write now to the National Wool Growers Association, word as to the dates will be sent them as soon as the announcement is received from the Farm Board.

A tentative draft of a wool marketing plan and the organization of a central wool sales agency was prepared by representatives of the wool growers and of the cooperative marketing division of the Department of Agriculture following the conference on August 9th. On the basis of this tentative plan the officials of the Farm Board are working out a more detailed proposal which will contain the ideas of the Board and provide for the organization of the new agency in a way to comply with the Agricultural Marketing Act and to accord with the methods to be followed by the Board in its undertakings to stabilize markets for the benefits of producers.

The National Wool Growers Association has been advised by the Farm Board that Mr. C. B. Denman, who is the live stock representative upon the Board, will attend the wool growers' annual convention at San Angelo in November and present and explain the Board's plans and proposals for the future in connection with the marketing of wool and live stock.

# President Hoover's Call for Action on Public Grazing Lands

THE much discussed question of the disposition of the public domain and the regulation of its use for grazing has entered a new phase which seems certain to result in important action within the next year or two.

President Hoover has proposed the creation of a special commission to study all angles of the public land question and to make recommendations as to what should be done, whether by federal legislation or executive action. The President makes the tentative suggestion that the surface rights of the remainder of the unreserved government lands be transferred to the various states wherein it lies.

The idea of transferring of the public lands to the states, while advanced by the President only as a tentative suggestion, has aroused wide interest and discussion both in the eastern and western states. Until recently such an action has been considered as too improbable to merit consideration. But the President's plan seems to be to bring the public land states into some form of agreement as to what it is best to do. This agreement would be arrived at through an initial study and report by a special commission to be appointed by the President from a group of men who would be nominated by the governors of the public land states, each governor submitting three names to form a list from which a commission of nine or ten men would be selected by the President. There would also be a smaller number of men chosen from eastern states.

The whole question has been precipitated for discussion through a letter addressed by President Hoover to Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Joseph W. Dixon, former governor of Montana. This letter was read to a conference of western governors and one hundred other western state officials at Salt Lake City on August 26. The President's letter follows:

## President Hoover's Letter

My Dear Secretary Dixon:  
I have for some years given thought to the necessity and desirability for a further step

in development of the relations between the federal and state governments in respect to the public lands and the reclamation service. The meeting of the governors of the public-land states at Salt Lake City which you are attending offers an opportunity for consideration of some phases of these questions, and I should appreciate it if you would present them to the governors.

It may be stated at once that our western states have long since passed from their swaddling clothes and are today more competent to manage much of these affairs than is the federal government. Moreover, we must seek every opportunity to retard the expansion of federal bureaucracy and to place our communities in control of their own destinies. The problems are in large degree administrative in character, both as they affect the federal government and the government of the states.

It seems to me that the time has come when we should determine the facts in the present situation, should consider the policies now being pursued and the changes which I might recommend to Congress.

## Propose to Appoint Commission

That these matters may be gone into exhaustively and that I may be advised intelligently, I propose to appoint a commission of nine or ten members, at least five of whom should be chosen from leading citizens of the public-land states, and I should like to secure the cooperation of the governors by submission from them of names for such a commission. This commission would naturally cooperate with the Department of the Interior.

As an indication of the far-reaching character of the subjects which could come before such a commission, I may recount certain tentative suggestions for its consideration. No doubt other subjects and other proposals would arise.

The most vital question in respect to the remaining free public lands for both the individual states and the nation is the preservation of their most important value—that is grazing. The remaining free lands of the public domain (that is, not including lands reserved for parks, forests, Indians, minerals, power sites and other minor reserves) are valuable in the main only for that purpose.

## Transfer Surface Rights to States

The first of the tentative suggestions, therefore, is that the surface rights of the remaining unappropriated, unreserved public lands should, subject to certain details for protection of homesteaders and the smaller stockmen, be transferred to the state governments for public school purposes and thus be placed under state administration.

At the present time these unappropriated lands aggregate in the neighborhood of 190,000,000 acres, and, in addition, some 10,000,000 acres have been withdrawn for purposes of stock watering places and stock drives which might be transferred as a part of a program of range preservation. In addition, some 35,000,000 acres have been withdrawn for coal and shale reserves, the surface rights of which, with proper reservations, might be added to this program of range development in the hands of the state.

Reports which I have received indicate that, due to lack of constructive regulation, the

grazing value of these lands is steadily decreasing due to overgrazing, and their deterioration, aside from their decreased value in the production of herds, is likely to have a marked effect upon the destruction of the soil and ultimately upon the water supply. They bring no revenue to the federal government. The federal government is incapable of the adequate administration of matters which require so large a matter of local understanding. Practically none of these lands can be commercially afforested, but in any event the forest reserves could be rounded out from them where this is desirable. Therefore, for the best interest of the people as a whole, and people of western states and the small farmers and stockmen by whom they are primarily used, they should be managed and the policies for their use determined by the state governments.

## But Little Burden Would Be Imposed

The capacity which the individual states have shown in handling school lands already ceded out of every township, which are of the same character, is in itself proof of this and most of the individual states already maintain administrative organizations for this purpose, so that but little added burden would thus be imposed. They could, to the advantage of the animal industry, be made to ultimately yield some proper return to the states for school purposes and the fundamental values could be safeguarded in a fashion not possible by the federal government. They would also increase the tax base of the state governments.

A question might arise upon the allotment of the federal road fund as a result of a shift of the public land ownership. It would only be just if this allotment could be undisturbed for at least ten years while the states were organizing their range conservation measures.

It is not proposed to transfer forest, park, Indian and other existing reservations which have a distinctly national, as well as local, importance. Inasmuch as the royalties from mineral rights revert to the western states either direct or through the reclamation fund, their reservation to the federal control is not of the nature of a deprivation.

## Reclamation Service Needs

### Reorientation

It seems to me that the vital questions here are to reorient the direction of the reclamation service primarily to the storage of water and to simplify its administration.

The reclamation fund and the reclamation service were created in 1902 and the situation has since changed materially. The present plan, as you are aware, is that receipts from sale of public lands, mineral royalties and repayments by the beneficiaries for expenditure upon projects all accrue to this fund. The reclamation service undertakes special projects upon the authorization of Congress, which are financed from the fund on the basis of return by the land owners or purchasers of the cost of the project, but without interest for a term of years. A total of approximately \$182,000,000 has been expended from the fund.

The present reclamation act is based fundamentally on the reclamation of government-owned lands. Possible areas available for reclamation have now passed almost wholly into private ownership and the use of the



reclamation fund for further projects may be legally criticized owing to the fact that the land is no longer part of the public domain and circumlocution by voluntary agreements may not always be possible.

Moreover, the application of the fund under the present organization results in very large federal administrative activities within the states of a character which was never originally contemplated and which could be much better administered by the local state governments themselves. In many ways it duplicates the state water administrations.

There are several tentative suggestions for more effective handling of the fund. For instance, the reclamation service for all new projects might well be confined to the construction of permanent works; that is, dams and such construction as results in water storage, and at the completion of such construction the entire works be handed over to the states with no obligation for repayment to the reclamation fund except such revenues as might arise from electrical power and possibly in some cases from the sale of water until the outlay has been repaid, or, in any event, for not longer than, say, fifty years.

Again there are certain instances of insufficiently capitalized, community-owned irrigation projects which are at the point of failure for which the reclamation fund might be made a proper vehicle to rescue homes that are now in jeopardy.

A further activity which might be considered for incorporation in the reclamation service would be the authorization to join with the states and local communities or private individuals for the creation of water storage for irrigation purposes. The primary purpose of these suggestions is thus to devote the federal government activities to the creation of water storage and a reduction of other activities within the states.

Under such arrangements the states would have the entire management of all new reclamation projects and would themselves deal with the irrigation land questions and land settlements. It is only through the powers of the states that reclamation districts can legally be organized which would incorporate the liability of privately owned lands for irrigation expenditure and by such organization it ought to be possible to finance the subsidiary works.

#### Large Increase in Irrigable Area

By direction of the reclamation service in some such manner the large provision of water storage would ultimately secure a very large increase in the irrigable area of the various states. It is evident to every engineer, that water storage is not always directly connected with an irrigation project, but vital to expansion of irrigation. This emphasis and this direction of federal activities to water storage rather than land development has also an incidental importance to flood control and navigation.

It is not suggested that the states should take over the administration of the established project, but that the system should be set up for future undertakings. If it were instituted it would, of course, be necessary to set up some safeguards to cover interstate projects. No doubt each new project as at present should be specifically authorized by Congress.

It must be understood that these suggestions are only tentative; that they have no application to dealing with power questions except that which is incidental to storage of water for irrigation or its further incidental use in navigation and flood control. Moreover, the question of the advisability or inadvisability of opening new areas of land for cultivation in the face of present obvious surplus

of farm products does not arise because the activities outlined herein will only affect farm production ten or twenty years hence, by which time we shall probably need more agricultural land.

#### Mineral Resources Offer Problems

The policies to be pursued in development and conservation of mineral resources of the public domain present many problems. They are problems of a national as well as a local character. I know that the western as well as the eastern states agree that abuse of permits for mineral development or unnecessary production and waste in our national resources of minerals is a matter of deepest concern and must be vigorously prevented.

Because of such abuse and waste I recently instituted measures to suspend further issue of oil prospecting permits on public lands and to clean up the misuse of outstanding permits and thereby to clear the way for constructive conservation. It may interest the governors to know that when this decision was taken on the 12th of March there were prospecting permits in force covering over 40,000,000 acres of the public domain. We have now determined that over forty per cent of these holders had not complied with the requirements of the law; that the large portion of these licenses were being used for the purpose of preventing others from engaging in honest development and some even as a basis of "blue sky" promotions. After yielding to the claimants the widest latitude to show any genuine effort at development under the outstanding prospecting permits, the total will probably be reduced to about 10,000,000 acres upon which genuine development is now in progress. The public domain is, therefore, being rapidly cleared of this abuse. The position is already restored to a point where measures can be discussed which will further effectually conserve the national resources and at the same time take account of any necessity for local supplies.

These suggestions are, of course, tentative pending investigation of the full facts, but generally I may state that it is my desire to work out more constructive policies for conservation in our grazing lands, our water storage and our mineral resources, at the same time check the growth of federal bureaucracy, reduce federal interference in affairs of essentially local interest and thereby increase the opportunity of the states to govern themselves and in all obtain better government.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

The present area of the public domain under question comprises about 235 million acres. This includes large bodies of land that have been temporarily withdrawn from entry because of possible oil or mineral deposits, and the surface of which would be transferred along with the balance of the lands. The discussions so far seems to be based upon the idea of transferring only the surface rights which really include nothing but grazing resources. The public domain areas are situated in the various states as follows:

Arizona, 16,911,367 acres; California, 20,209,421 acres; Colorado, 8,218,875 acres; Idaho, 10,734,420 acres; Montana, 6,900,114 acres; Nevada, 53,410,938 acres; New Mexico, 16,282,582 acres; Oregon, 13,227,141 acres; Utah, 25,147,-

867 acres; Washington, 951,903 acres; Wyoming, 17,035,537 acres.

The whole question of grazing on government lands was last considered and debated in 1924, when a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys conducted extensive hearings on the subject in the western states and at Washington, D. C. At that time there was no consideration of the possibility of the states' obtaining the land and there was strong disagreement among stockmen as to the advisability or necessity of a leasing or permit system of regulating grazing. The Senate Committee, of which Senator R. N. Stanfield of Oregon was chairman, prepared and introduced a bill which was endorsed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior. This measure would have established a permit system of grazing on the public domain lands with preference in allotting the initial permits to individuals or organizations of stockmen already using the lands and to the extent of the use they were making at the time. The Stanfield measure, however, was never considered or advanced in any way after being placed upon the Senate calendar.

The first reaction of United States congressmen and senators, state officials, stockmen and others interested in public land matters appears to be mainly unfavorable toward the President's tentative suggestion; however, there are some exceptions. The spirit in which the proposal was made is altogether friendly and is so regarded by all those interested. On August 27, the governors' conference passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has tentatively proposed that the national government cede to the several states for the benefit of the public schools, the surface of the unappropriated and unreserved public lands within their borders; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States has also tentatively proposed certain changes in federal reclamation policies; and

WHEREAS, the President of the United States furthermore definitely offers to appoint a commission of nine or ten members, at least five of whom shall be chosen from leading citizens of public land states, to investigate and analyze the effects of these proposals and report to him on their desirability and feasibility;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That we, the governors and other representatives of the eleven western states of this conference, express our hearty appreciation of the message from the President of the United States.

and our deep interest in the proposals contained therein, and we hereby endorse the offer of the President to appoint a commission to study western land and reclamation problems and pledge our cooperation in the work of such commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this conference recommends that the governor of each state here represented submit to the president of the United States the names of three qualified citizens for consideration by the President for appointment to such commission.

It seems certain that the entire question is to be discussed in a friendly and constructive way. If the various states most concerned can come to an agreement it can be expected that the necessary federal legislation will follow. It seems impossible that such can result within one or two years, but things have a way of moving more rapidly at Washington these days and if any substantial agreement can be reached earlier, action may result. This whole question was previously opened up by Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Wilbur, in a prepared address delivered at a conference of western governors at Boise, Idaho, on July 9. At that time Secretary Wilbur stated that if the public lands are to be given to the states it would not be until some necessary and suitable legislation had been placed upon the statute books of the various states concerned. Such legislation, it was intimated, would be for the purpose of insuring permanent conservation policies and wise utilization of the property to be transferred. At that time Secretary Wilbur left the idea that the national forest lands might also be turned over to the states. In the later communications and discussions, however, no mention has been made of the forests.

The expressions of the press, following the conference on August 26, indicate that public opinion in the western states is fairly evenly divided as to whether the states should, if opportunity offers, accept the gift of the surface rights of the remaining federal lands. It is generally recognized that these could not be expected to produce any considerable revenue through the livestock industry. It promises well for the further consideration of the matter that the press in both eastern and western states has recognized that the lands in question are of comparatively little value and represent only the remnants after the transference of all forms of homesteads that settlers have

desired and the reservations for timber production, water shed protection and for reclamation and irrigation.

During the Salt Lake Conference a representative of the state of Washington stated that the remnants of the public domain in that state had an average value of not over 50 cents per acre. Stockmen will probably be divided in opinion as to whether they could afford to take title to much of the lands at such a figure even on long-time payments. A great deal would depend upon the future action of the states in assessing and taxing such lands. Even if the best methods of management were employed under private ownership it would be a number of years at least before the extra feed that could be developed would have a value corresponding to the interest on purchase money, taxes and expense of improvements. Also, under any plan of ownership or leasing it would be essential for groups of stock owners in the same region to form companies or associations for the purchase of very large areas in order to have the needed scope of operations which is made necessary by the uncertainties and variations in the amount and location of snowfall from season to season and by the uncertainty as to feed supply in any one place from year to year.

A few state officials have apparently been somewhat taken with the prospect of securing additional state revenues from leasing the lands for grazing use. Others agree with Governor Dern of Utah, who stated at the conference that it would be some years before the amounts that could properly be collected from the livestock industry would be equivalent to the necessary expenditures of the administration of the lands by the state governments.

Stockmen in some states have expressed preference for regulation of grazing upon the public domain by the Federal government as compared to state regulation under the ownership of the states. Stockmen who have experienced difficulty in grazing their flocks and herds outside of the states in which they are resident are apprehensive as to what might occur under exclusive administration by the states. From the standpoint of officials of state governments the large problem seems to lie in the possible source of revenue for

reclamation and road building in case federal funds are discontinued as would happen in the event of the withdrawal of the federal government. It is pointed out that the expense involved would overbalance the prospective revenue unless the transfer should also include right to oil and mineral deposits and to forest timber lands. Others suggest and argue that if the state will acquiesce in some new plan which at first cedes only surface rights that in the future rights to the other resources may also be obtained.

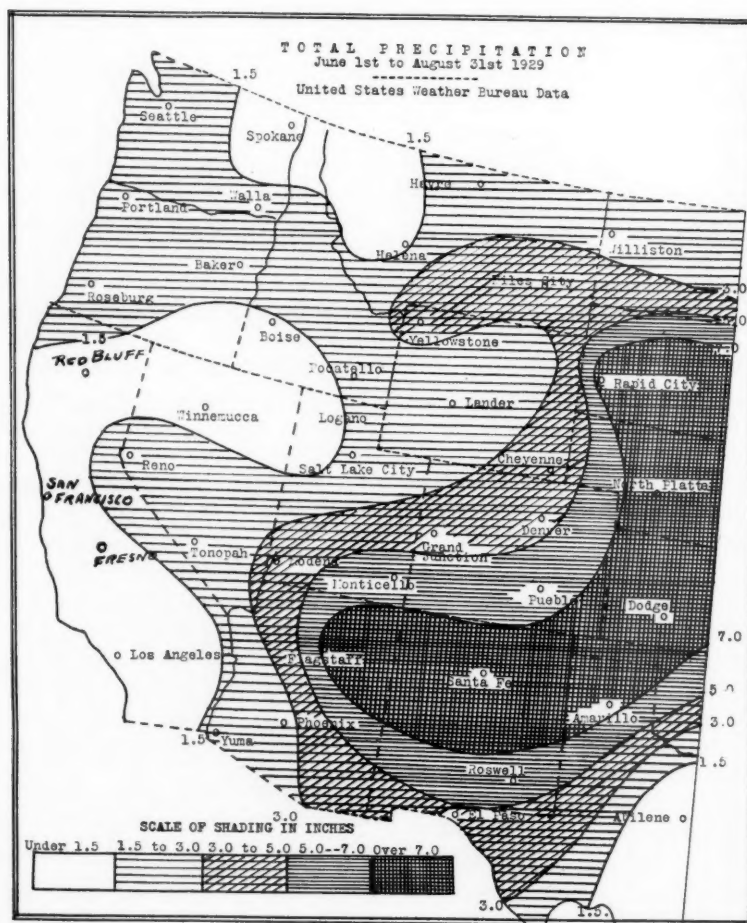
It is not yet possible to state when the commission will be named or when it will be expected to submit its report and recommendations. In all probability public hearings will be held at different points in the West and the holders of all shades of opinion given a full opportunity to present their views. In the event of substantial agreement between the different states concerned the necessary federal legislation might follow quickly. However, it seems more likely that some considerable time will be required to produce such an agreement and that in the meantime the administration at Washington will not undertake to force matters, although President Hoover is plainly of the opinion that the time has come for alteration of the present plan, or rather the present absence of a plan.

The President's attitude in the matter appears to be liberal enough to permit, if Congress should agree, the sale of the lands and the giving of the proceeds to the states. If such were to be done it probably would be better to have such disposition handled by the present General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. Ownership of the lands by those using them would offer the surest and most economical means of maintaining the greatest feed producing capacity and of restoring such where necessary, but as stated above, it would be some years before new revenue fairly could be expected to be collected from the livestock business and transfers would need to regard the present extent, location and ownership of other lands that support the cattle and sheep that are upon the government land during only a part of the year.

# THE SUMMER RAIN RECORD

THE summer precipitation has been too light, or it came too early in the summer, in several western states, for the production of fall and winter range forage. This condition is apparent notably in Montana, Idaho, northern Utah, Wyoming, most of Oregon and Washington, and the central and southwestern parts of Texas. Consequently in these important areas copious precipitation is needed promptly, with a long open autumn season for the growth of forage plants and browse, to allow even normal grazing over the winter range areas in these states. In other sections, however, such as southern Utah, eastern Colorado, southern Nevada, Arizona and most of New Mexico, rains have not only been ample, and in places very generous, but they came during the middle or latter part of the summer, giving fairly good soil moisture conditions at present, and practically assuring at least a fairly good stand of winter range forage, especially if winter does not come abnormally early.

The map shows the actual rainfall in the various regions from June 1 to August 31. The exact precipitation at each point is shown in the column at the right along with the figures showing how much that precipitation is above or below the normal.



## TOTAL PRECIPITATION AND DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL June, July and August, 1929

Excess and Deficiency of Moisture at  
Various Points

	Total for 3 months (inches)	Departure from Normal (inches)
<b>Washington—</b>		
Seattle .....	3.01	+0.35
Spokane .....	0.88	—1.71
Walla Walla .....	1.60	—0.40
<b>Oregon—</b>		
Portland .....	2.44	—0.33
Baker City .....	2.09	—0.32
Roseburg .....	2.69	+0.94
<b>California—</b>		
Red Bluff .....	1.26	+0.71
San Francisco .....	0.86	+0.65
Fresno .....	0.28	+0.18
Los Angeles .....	0.15	+0.04
<b>Nevada—</b>		
Winnemucca .....	0.35	—0.78
Reno .....	1.75	+0.99
Tonopah .....	1.74	+0.57
<b>Arizona—</b>		
Phoenix .....	2.88	+0.79
Flagstaff .....	8.46	+2.12
<b>New Mexico—</b>		
Santa Fe .....	7.05	+1.31
Roswell .....	6.70	+0.62
<b>Texas—</b>		
Amarillo .....	7.07	—1.69
Abilene .....	0.82	—6.53
El Paso .....	4.73	+0.46
<b>Montana—</b>		
Helena .....	1.34	—2.91
Kalispell .....	1.40	—2.77
Havre .....	2.90	—3.05
Miles City .....	3.92	—1.36
Williston, N. Dak. ....	2.91	—3.88
<b>Idaho—</b>		
Lewiston .....	2.44	—0.08
Pocatello .....	2.69	+0.12
Boise .....	1.19	—0.16
<b>Utah—</b>		
Logan .....	2.08	—0.03
Salt Lake City .....	1.51	—0.65
Modena .....	3.13	+0.44
Monticello .....	5.73	+1.20
<b>Wyoming—</b>		
Yellowstone Park .....	3.84	—0.44
Sheridan .....	2.49	—1.68
Lander .....	0.79	—1.58
Cheyenne .....	4.57	—0.69
Rapid City, S. Dak. ....	8.65	+1.23
North Platte, Nebraska ...	9.47	+1.12
<b>Colorado—</b>		
Denver .....	5.02	+0.53
Pueblo .....	5.81	+0.69
Grand Junction .....	3.79	+1.61
Dodge City, Kansas .....	9.82	+0.71



# AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

THE notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of August.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

## WYOMING

Warm, dry weather prevailed, and range feed was becoming dry and brittle, though livestock were doing pretty well generally. Water shortages were restricting the utilization of the range, but livestock now being shipped should show slight shrinkages. Winter and yearlong ranges are mostly cured, while the mountain ranges continue to afford the best of forage.

## MONTANA

Dry, warm weather this month caused a slow depreciation of the range generally, though relieved here and there at times by beneficial showers. Notwithstanding the poor range condition, livestock have held up very well, though shipments continue rather heavy and local feed and water shortages are acute. Winter range feed will be adequate in most sections, it is believed.

## IDAHO

Warm weather with only local showers, most of them far too light, have dried up the ranges considerably, though feed has averaged fairly good, and livestock have done pretty well. The winter ranges and fall pastures are now in especial need of good general showers.

## OREGON

Comparatively unfavorable weather prevailed, moisture being deficient everywhere except in the higher mountains, though even the mountains were becoming dry as the month closed. Livestock have consequently shown some depreciation, but no serious losses were reported.

Many lambs and cattle, however, are being shipped in pretty good condition.

## Redmond

We have had a warm, dry summer. The range is reported good at this time (August 17) except that water is short in some places. According to local reports, the lamb crop will be short this fall.

Omen Brown.

## WASHINGTON

Warm, dry weather prevailed nearly everywhere, and pastures and ranges are much in need of good general showers, though livestock have not suffered seriously in any general region as yet. Local showers brought temporary improvement in the western portion, leaving the drought most acute over the eastern counties.

## Cashmere

We are having a dry fall, with poor prospects for good feed. Range conditions during the summer were good, however.

Most of the lambs raised here are shipped to eastern markets fat; the crop is about 7 per cent short of that of 1928. Sheepmen are keeping more of their ewe lambs to make stock ewes than they usually do.

So far as the marketing of our wool clip is concerned, we have found the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers very satisfactory both in selling and financing.

Sam Carter.

## NEVADA

This was a hot, dry month, and much of the time streams and water holes were dried up, and forage scarce within reach of water. Toward the latter part of the month local showers brought temporary, local relief, but more rain is needed everywhere. In the mountains livestock have done pretty well, but in the lower sections, the animals are beginning to lose weight.

## UTAH

This was a good month on Utah ranges, particularly the winter ranges which have had enough moisture to start fall plant growth. Livestock have done well on the

summer range areas. Showers have come at frequent intervals, and while most of them were light, they have provided much of the moisture needed for winter browse on the deserts.

## COLORADO

Seasonal or slightly warmer temperatures, with an abundance of rain in many sections, were highly favorable for ranges and livestock. Livestock continued to gain in flesh and shipments progressed steadily, especially over the southern portion where rains were heaviest. The month closed with livestock and ranges good to excellent in the west, and fair to good east of the range.

## Redvale

A lot of rain fell during August and fall feed conditions are most promising, the best in years. The summer range has also been very good.

We are shipping about the same number of lambs as usual; more of them will be fat, however. We use the Denver and Kansas City markets.

The smaller growers feel the need of a better method of selling their wool. The larger operators seem satisfied.

Harry J. Brown.

## NEW MEXICO

Pastures and ranges are mostly in good to excellent condition, with livestock doing nicely over the state generally, though in some eastern sections skipped by showers, ranges are poorer and livestock not so well off. Comparatively good crops of alfalfa have been harvested.

## Clayton

There has been excellent grass on the range all summer and wonderful feed crops. We have had some hot weather but plenty of rain up to this time (August 23).

All of the lambs raised here are feeders and were contracted in February and March at 12 and 12½ cents. The crop is slightly larger this year.

So far there have been no sales of

ewes. Yearlings are being held for \$10 a head and ewes of mixed ages for \$11.

Some ranchers are changing from sheep to cattle on account of the difficulty in securing satisfactory herders. Some of the herds are going under fence, an attempt to solve the labor problem.

Well organized pooling seems to be the best way to meet the wool marketing question, but it is difficult to organize in this section.

R. K. Chambers.

### CALIFORNIA

Dry weather has prevailed as usual, with abnormally warm temperatures in many sections. Thus pastures and ranges have become very dry, though feed in most sections is good and livestock are reported to be doing very well, most of them in good condition.

#### Orland

We cannot tell much about our fall feed until after the rains start. We hope it will be better than the summer range, which has been quite poor.

Hampshire rams are largely used in this section and the demand for them has been just about the same as usual.

There is a great division of opinion in regard to how the wool clip should be marketed, and whether or not a grower's organization to handle its selling is desirable.

Willard Clark.

#### Waterford

We have adequate ways and means for handling and selling our wool for what it is worth on the seaboard market, but we need the National Wool Marketing Council and the strict cooperation of all concerned—the wool grower, the wool dealer, the manufacturer, and so on up the line to the consumer—to stabilize the seaboard market on a basis that will furnish a fair profit to all concerned. This the marketing committee, cooperating with the Farm Board, can accomplish.

It is the opinion of the writer that not a single man, company, or corporation would be unwilling to abide by any methods or rules that would eliminate losses and leave a fair and reasonable profit to their business. This, however, can only be effected through cooperation.

Geo. W. Collins.

### ARIZONA

Moderate to heavy showers of frequent and widespread occurrence have been of great benefit to the ranges of the state, and with a good water supply available, livestock are in thriving condition nearly everywhere. The calf crop is poor in places, and is attributed to droughty range conditions for the past few years, lowering the vitality of livestock.

#### Flagstaff

Weather conditions during August were favorable to the stockman; the summer range continues good, and fall feed looks promising.

This section will ship about the same number of lambs as in 1928; about half of them will be feeders. The Kansas City market is used by most of the sheepmen. About the same number of ewe lambs will be kept for flock replenishment.

#### Klondyke

Our summer range has been the best since 1919 and the fall range is also going to be good. September came in with cloudy weather and today (September 3), it is raining.

This is primarily a goat country and there are very few sheep here. I only raise about a dozen or so lambs each year and do not find that number too many for home consumption.

I belong to the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, and ship my mohair to them.

J. P. Weathersby.

### WESTERN TEXAS

Warm weather at times with droughty conditions affecting the range, was interspersed locally with beneficial showers. Consequently range and livestock conditions average fair to good as a rule, with a need for rain in some important sections. In parts of west-central Texas ranges are reported poor, owing chiefly to lightness of rains.

#### Rushland

September opened with cool and cloudy weather. The summer range was good, however, and indications point to good fall feed.

We are shipping the same number of lambs as usual. Most of them are feeders.

There is hardly enough wool raised here to employ a selling agency, but I think that if the growers pooled their they would get more for it.

W. J. Hill.

### NORTH DAKOTA

#### Park River

There is still some expansion in the sheep industry in this state. It has been very dry all summer, but in general there is plenty of feed as sweet clover is used mainly for pasture and roughage and drought does not hurt it much. Lambs are looking good.

I wonder if any sheepman elsewhere ever had a bobtail lamb born? This spring we had a ewe lamb from a ram sired by a University of Illinois ram. It was a perfect lamb in every respect except that it had a bobtail. We had the misfortune to lose it, however.

Our wool was pooled with the state pool and shipped to the National Wool Exchange this year.

S. R. Campbell.

### EXPORT OF RAMBOUILLETS FOR JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

**P**URCHASE of 370 head of Rambouillet sheep was made from Utah and Wyoming breeders in August by representatives of the Government of Japan.

Selections for the flocks established in Manchuria under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at Tokyo have been made in the United States regularly for some years. This year's purchases included 10 stud rams and 360 ewes. From the flock of King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming, 168 registered ewes and 4 stud rams were taken. Four flocks at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, supplied additional lots as follows: J. K. Madsen, 30 ewes and 4 stud rams; J. H. Seely and Sons Co., 53 ewes and 1 ram; W. D. Candland and Sons, 54 ewes and 1 ram; J. F. Nielson, 47 ewes.

The selections were made by M. T. Taniyama of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kungchuling, Manchuria and Y. Harai of the Department of Animal Industry at Tokyo. They were accompanied by Masaichi Hadi and Kunimitsu Kat-suyama of Nosawa and Co., New York City and Tokyo.

# Prices in the Fourteenth Annual National Ram Sale

RAM values were fifteen per cent lower than last year in the National Ram Sale which closed at Salt Lake City on August 29.

The wide demand for rams of quality of all breeds and willingness on the part of breeders and range men to pay good prices for outstanding sires or pens of range rams attest the sound condition of the sheep industry.

New top prices for recent years were made in the payment by Laidlaw and Brockie of \$2000 for a Suffolk ram lamb imported and sold by J. H. Patrick and Son; the sale of a two-year-old Rambouillet ram from the flock of John K. Madsen at \$1300 to the Ephraim Rambouillet Association, and the yearling son of "I Am" (sold in the 1927 sale for \$2000) to Gilbreath Bros. at \$1525. These top figures were not sufficient to maintain last year's averages as shown in the summary printed on this page.

The general quality of the offerings compared favorably with that of other years. A few better single stud rams were entered in each breed than had been seen in previous sales, particularly in the Hampshire section. Quality and development were well maintained in most of the range rams but in some cases breeders

fell below their mark and brought in rams lacking the development that is necessary in a sale that includes the tops of the year's supply.

The list of the buyers shows a large number of new names as well as many of the old ones. Appreciation of outstanding quality and readiness to bid high on the really good ones was very marked as was also indifference toward the mediocre lots.

While lower markets and dry ranges prompted conservatism on the part of most buyers, the attendance from the more favored Southwest, which is enjoying good range conditions, was large and active. T. J. Hudspeth and the late Colin Campbell of Arizona were missed at the sale, but a new group, accompanied by Secretary H. B. Embach of the Arizona Association were on hand and figured prominently in the business as is shown in the detailed list of the transactions.

Texas breeders were out in force and mainly interested in stud stock, although N. M. Scott took the top Madsen pen of range rams at the very reasonable price of \$81 per head.

The work of Colonel Arthur W. Thompson, who officiated in the box at the auction ring, was favorably com-

mented upon by both buyers and sellers and by the management and the spectators. On account of lower prices, reserve bids though not common, were more frequent this year. As usual, those placing such bids were criticized by buyers. It still seems certain that any breeder will receive better prices for his offerings when he submits them without reservation. The management, while considering it to be necessary to allow consignors the privilege of placing such bids, strongly advises against their use.

Bidding on crossbred rams was lower than last year and not up to the expectations of many of those in attendance. The demand indicated, however, that northern flock owners are mainly aiming to keep their stock ewes to the crossbred type.

The prevailing opinion was to the effect that the range sheep industry is undergoing some healthy readjustments from within its own ranks. There has been no inflation, but in some sections expansion during the extra favorable conditions of recent seasons had been carried further than is desirable for the times of poorer feed and market conditions which may be deferred but always must be reckoned with.

## THE TOP FIGURES

### Rambouillets

\$1525 on yearling ram: Seller, John K. Madsen; Buyer, Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colorado.  
\$1300 on a two-year-old: John K. Madsen to Ephraim Rambouillet Ass'n., Ephraim, Utah.  
\$750 on a two-year-old: W. D. Candland & Sons to John H. Seely and Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.  
\$750 on yearling ram: Day Farms Co. to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.  
\$600 on yearling ram: Day Farms Co., to J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas.

### Hampshires

\$625 yearling ram: Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co. to Montana State College.  
\$600 yearling ram: H. L. Finch, to Frank H. Means, Saguache, Colo.  
\$510 yearling ram: Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co. to L. L. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho.  
\$400 yearling ram: Thousand Springs Farm to Wood Live Stock Co., Spencer, Idaho.  
\$400 yearling ram: Montana State College to Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co.

### Suffolks

\$2000 ram lamb: J. H. Patrick and Son to Laidlaw and Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.

### Lincolns

\$350 yearling ram: J. H. Patrick & Son, to Day Farms Co., Parowan, Utah.

### Corriedale

\$235 yearling ram: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station to Chris. Juell, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

## AVERAGE PRICES BY BREEDS COMPARED WITH 1928

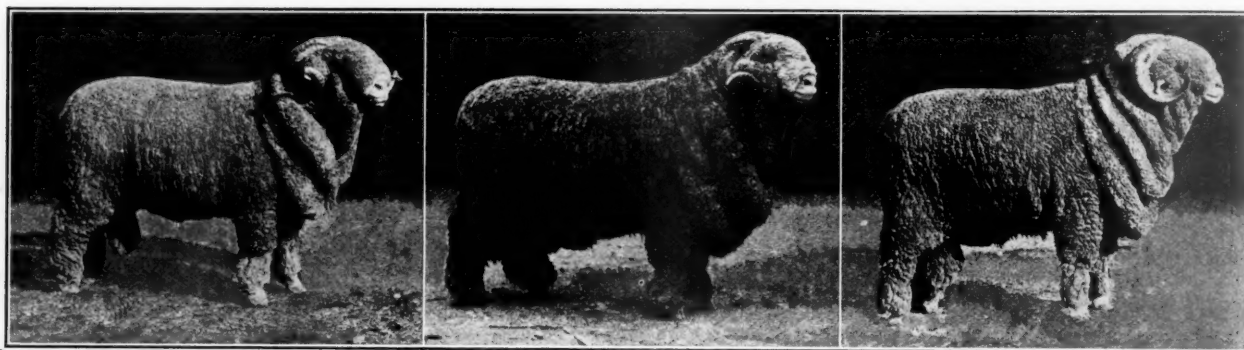
	1929		1928	
	Sold No.	Av. Per Head	No. Sold	Av. Per Head
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>				
Single stud rams.....	61	\$208.27	76	\$252.10
Stud rams in pens.....	118	65.15	142	86.60
Range rams.....	461	43.00	578	51.00
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Single stud rams.....	33	213.33	40	233.13
Stud rams in pens.....	48	69.53	38	74.73
Range yearlings.....	438	39.88	422	48.21
Ram lambs (pens of 25).....	124	31.79	117	33.38
<b>COLUMBIAS:</b>				
Stud rams.....	3	151.66	4	227.50
Range rams.....	14	155.00	12	145.00
<b>CORRIEDALES:</b>				
Stud rams.....	9	119.40	4	177.50
Range rams.....	30	64.66	14	180.00
<b>LINCOLNS:</b>				
Stud rams.....	14	169.65	15	183.16
Range rams.....	93	48.69		
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>				
Stud rams.....	15	386.66	19	176.50
Range rams.....	8	125.00		
Ewes.....	30	105.00		
<b>PANAMAS:</b>				
Stud rams.....	1	215.00	49	101.43
Range rams.....	47	85.63		
<b>CROSS-BREDS:</b>				
Lincoln-Rambouillets				
Range rams.....	213	43.07	166	71.46
Suffolk-Hampshires				
Yearlings.....	37	50.67	20	110.00
Ram lambs.....	99	37.72	125	37.10



## PRICES, SELLERS AND BUYERS IN THE SALE

### RAMBOUILLETS

	Price Per Head		Price Per Head
Sold by Wm. Briggs, & Son, Dixon, California—		Lot 45, 1 stud ram to J. B. Millard, Stoner, Colorado.....	110
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to A. J. Riggs, Panguitch, Utah.....	\$ 135	Lot 46, 25 range rams to T. E. Pollock.....	52
Lot 2, 5 stud rams to Felix Wilson, Lander, Wyo.....	51	Sold by Geo. A. Lowe, Parowan, Utah—	
Sold by Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—		Lot 50, 1 stud ram to Clark & Company, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	150
Lot 3, 1 stud ram to Geo. Williams, Eldorado, Texas.....	175	Lot 51, 4 stud rams to King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.....	65
Lot 4, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	200	Sold by McIntosh & Son, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 5, 5 stud rams to D. T. Hanks, San Angelo, Texas.....	57	Lot 52, 25 range rams to T. E. Pollock.....	29
Sold by Bullard Bros., Woodland, California—		Sold by John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 6, 1 stud ram to Salt Lake Co. Ram. Club, Murray, Ut.	200	Lot 53, 1 stud ram to Ephraim Rambouillet Assn., Ephraim, Utah.....	1300
Lot 7, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen.....	100	Lot 54, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	1525
Lot 8, 1 stud ram to J. H. Smart, Sandy, Utah.....	70	Lot 55, 1 stud ram to D. T. Hanks.....	225
Lot 9, 5 stud rams to Auguste Nicolas, Montrose, Colo.....	72.50	Lot 56, 1 stud ram to John N. Davis, Vernal, Utah.....	112.50
Sold by W. D. Candland & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—		Lot 57, 1 stud ram to W. L. Whitlock, Leeton, Utah.....	155
Lot 11, 1 stud ram to J. H. Seely & Sons Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	750	Lot 58, 5 stud rams to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colo.....	85
Lot 12, 1 stud ram to Wilford Day, Parowan, Utah.....	425	Lot 60, 25 range rams to N. M. Scott, Dryden, Texas.....	81
Lot 13, 1 stud ram to McIntosh & Son, Mt. Pleasant, Ut.....	90	Sold by J. E. Magleby & Sons, Monroe, Utah—	
Lot 14, 1 stud ram to Clive Winget, Monroe, Utah.....	120	Lots 62-63, 10 polled rams to Auguste Nicolas.....	41
Lot 15, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen.....	175	Sold by Manti Live Stock Company, Manti, Utah—	
Lot 16, 5 stud rams to John K. Madsen.....	76	Lot 64, 1 stud ram to A. C. Florio.....	50
Lot 17, 20 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	44	Lot 66, 5 stud rams to A. C. Florio.....	55
Lot 18, 20 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell.....	44	Lot 67, 25 range rams to Howard Sheep Co., Flagstaff, Ariz.....	46
Sold by Clark & Company, Twin Falls, Idaho—		Sold by L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 19, 5 stud rams to La Sal Live Stock Co. La Sal, Utah.....	76	Lot 68, 1 stud ram to Geo. A. Hanson, Salt Lake City.....	175
1 stud ram to Geo. Williams, Eldorado, Texas.....	125	Lot 69, 1 stud ram to Lloyd White, Summit, Utah.....	150
		Lot 70, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe, Magrath, Alta, Cana.....	175
		Lot 71, 1 stud ram to C. B. Hudspeth, Juno, Texas.....	72.50

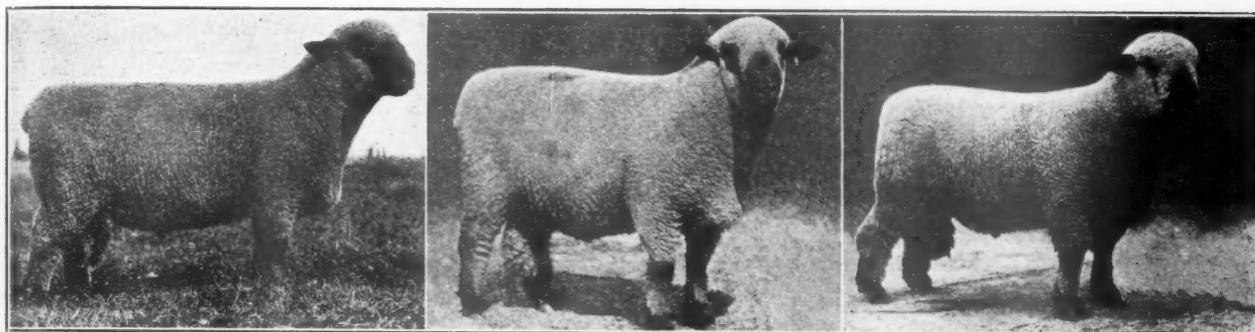


### THE TOP RAMBOUILLET RAMS

<b>Lot 54—Yearling, Son of "I am," Sold at \$1525 by J. K. Madsen to Gilbreath Bros., Monte Vista, Colorado.</b>	<b>Lot 53—Two-Year-old "Ginger," Sold at \$1300 by J. K. Madsen to the Ephraim Rambouillet Association, Ephraim, Utah.</b>	<b>Lot 29—A Yearling, Sold at \$750 by Day Farms Co., to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.</b>
Sold by P. A. Clark, Parowan, Utah—	Lot 72, 5 stud rams to Geo. F. Campbell.....	60
Lot 22, 1 stud ram to University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.....	Lot 73, 25 range rams to John L. Sevy, Salt Lake City.....	45
Lot 23, 1 stud ram to E. R. Hobbs, Castleford, Idaho.....	1 range ram to D. G. Dunn, Murray, Utah.....	75
Lot 23, 4 stud rams to A. C. Florio, Eureka, Nevada.....	Sold by Wm. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Sold by Coiner Bros., Hansen, Idaho—	Lot 74, 1 stud ram to F. M. Hartman & Co., Longmont, Colo.....	60
Lot 25, 5 stud rams to Joe Garnier, Price, Utah.....	Lot 75, 25 range rams to F. A. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah.....	36
Lot 26, 20 range rams to Joe Garnier.....	Sold by C. D. Michaelson, Gunnison, Utah—	
Sold by A. R. Cox, Woodland, California—	Lot 76, 1 stud ram to John H. Seely & Sons Co.....	125
Lot 27, 1 stud ram to J. W. Owens, Ozona, Texas.....	Lot 77, 1 stud ram to A. J. Riggs, Panguitch, Utah.....	100
Sold by Day Farms Company, Parowan, Utah—	Lot 79, 5 stud rams to Frank D. Gunn, Elsinore, Utah.....	55
Lot 29, 1 stud ram to L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah.....	Lot 80, 25 range range rams to Knight Investment Co., Provo, Utah.....	46
Lot 30, 1 stud ram to H. Jolley, Grand Junction, Colo.....	Sold by Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 31, 1 stud ram to J. W. Owens.....	Lot 81, 1 stud ram to F. N. Bullard, Woodland, Calif.....	100
Lot 32, 1 stud ram to Herbert White & Son, Summit Utah.....	Lot 82, 1 stud ram to W. D. Candland.....	150
Lot 33, 3 stud rams to Jno. N. Davis, Vernal, Utah and Louis Clark, Cameron, Montana.....	Lot 83, 1 stud ram to C. B. Hudspeth.....	77.50
Lot 33, 2 stud rams to A. M. Myrup, Bountiful, Utah.....	Lot 84, 24 range rams to Emery Kirg, Provo, Utah.....	34
Lot 34, 12 range rams to Pierre Moynier, Price, Utah.....	Lot 85, 10 ewes to Jos. Marx, Roosevelt, Utah.....	44
Lot 34, 3 range rams to A. M. Myrup, Bountiful, Utah.....	Sold by Robert F. Miller, Davis, California—	
Lot 34, 1 range ram to Vern Gillman, Pleasant Grove, Ut.....	Lot 86-88 5 stud rams to Jensen Gill Sh. Co., Mt. Pleasant	46
Sold by Gillett Sheep Company, Castleford, Idaho—	Sold by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 36, 1 stud ram to A. C. Florio.....	Lot 89, 1 stud ram to F. N. Bullard.....	225
Lot 37, 1 stud ram to W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah.....	Lot 90, 1 stud ram to J. Alfred Ririe.....	125
Lot 38, 1 stud ram to Felix Wilson.....	Lot 91, 4 stud rams to Louis Clark, Cameron, Montana.....	62
Lot 39, 5 stud rams to Thos. M. Hatfield, Springville, Ut.....	Sold by F. J. Neilson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 40, 14 range rams to Wm. Oswald, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Lot 92, 1 stud ram to Geo. A. Jorgensen, Ephraim, Utah.....	100
Sold by E. S. Hansen & Sons, East Garland, Utah—	Lot 94, 5 stud rams to Jensen Gill Sheep Co.....	47
Lot 43, 6 stud rams to T. E. Pollock, Flagstaff, Arizona.....	Lot 95, 24 range rams to Neff Bros., L. & L. S. Co.....	33
Sold by W. S. Hansen Company, Collinston, Utah—	Sold by L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 44, 1 stud ram to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Lot 97, 5 stud rams to J. A. Coppinger & Sons, Durango, Cal.....	64

	Price Per Head		Price Per Head
Lot 98, 21 range rams to Henry Dussiere.....	45	Lot 116, 1 stud ram to Ludeal Nielson, Ephraim, Utah.....	150
Lot 98, 2 range rams to A. H. Anderson, Salt Lake City.....	66.75	Lot 117, 1 stud ram to H. Jolley, Grand Junction, Colo.....	135
Sold by North Canyon Sheep Co., Salt Lake City, Utah—		Lot 119, 24 range rams to King Bros., Richfield.....	41
Lot 100, 5 stud rams to Howard Sheep Co., Seligman, Ariz.....	61	Lot 120, 11 range rams to N. M. Scott.....	47
Lot 101, 25 range rams to Howard Sheep Co.....	37	Lot 140, 1 range ram to McIntosh & Son.....	70
Sold by Noyes and Sons, Ephraim, Utah—		Sold by C. E. Sime, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 102, 5 stud rams to A. C. Florio.....	45	Lot 121, 25 range rams to A. C. Florio.....	36
Sold by W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah—		Sold by Chas. H. Truscott, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
Lot 103, 1 stud ram to L. N. Marsden.....	130	Lot 122, 1 stud ram to Herbert White & Sons.....	150
Lot 105, 1 stud ram to Clark & Co.....	125	Lot 123, 1 stud ram to Wm. Marsden.....	125
Sold by Bert E. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—		Lot 124, 11 range rams to Howard Sheep Co.....	34
Lot 106, 5 stud rams to T. J. Love, Grand Junction, Colo.....	38	Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Sold by Salt County Rambouillet Sheep Club, Salt Lake City—		Lot 125, 5 stud rams to La Sal Live Stock Co.....	115
Lot 109, 1 stud ram to King Bros. Co.....	125	Lot 126, 5 stud rams to A. J. LeBarron, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	100
Lot 110, 5 stud rams to J. A. Coppinger.....	50	Sold by University of California, Davis, California—	
Sold by O. A. Schulz & Son, Sheridan, Montana—		Lot 127, 1 stud ram to F. N. Bullard.....	200
Lot 111, 1 stud ram to Malcom Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyo.....	100	Sold by University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois—	
Lot 112, 24 range rams to Auguste Regnier, Price, Utah.....	36	Lot 129, 1 stud ram to J. B. Millard.....	325
Sold by John H. Seely & Sons Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah—		Lot 130, 1 stud ram to Wm. Millar.....	70
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen.....	185	Sold by Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 114, 1 stud ram to N. M. Scott.....	135	Lot 131, 1 stud ram to Jos. Marx.....	60
Lot 115, 1 stud ram to H. S. Jensen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	125	Lot 133, 1 stud ram to McIntosh & Son.....	50

## THE HAMPSHIRE



Lot 242—Sold at \$625 by the Mt. Haggin  
L. & L. S. Co. to the Montana  
State College.

Lot 264—Sold at \$400 by Thousand  
Springs Farm to the Wood Live Stock Co.,  
Spencer, Idaho.

Lot 217—Sold at \$600 by H. L. Finch to  
F. H. Means, Saguache, Colorado.

Sold by J. E. Ballard, Weiser, Idaho—		Sold by Knollin-Hansen Company, Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 200, 1 stud ram to Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Ida.....	135	Lot 226, 25 range rams to Parley Jensen, Provo, Utah.....	36
Lot 201, 1 stud ram to E. H. Markham, Mead, Colo.....	115	Lot 227, 25 range rams to R. T. Pitchforth Co., Salt Lake.....	36
Lot 202, 5 stud rams to W. C. Boley, Am. Fork, Utah.....	31	Sold by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho—	
Lot 203, 8 ram lambs to Means & Gilbreath, Colorado.....	21	Lot 229, 1 stud ram to T. E. Pollock.....	110
Sold by David Bethune, Reno, Idaho—		Lot 230, 1 stud ram to University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.....	135
Lot 204, 1 stud ram to L. E. Nelson, Murray, Utah.....	65	Lot 231, 1 stud ram to Chas. Howland.....	200
Lot 205, 4 stud rams to Casten Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	34	Lot 232, 1 stud ram to Edward Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	135
Sold by L. L. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho—		Lot 233, 1 stud ram to H. C. Gardiner, Anaconda.....	175
Lot 206, 1 stud ram to Cowan L. S. Co., Payson, Utah.....	130	Lot 234, 4 stud rams to Frank H. Means.....	135
Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Thousand Springs Farm.....	175	Sold by Malcom Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 208, 25 range rams to R. L. Taylor, Bancroft, Ida.....	58	Lot 236, 5 stud rams to A. L. Ekins, Delta, Utah.....	47.50
Sold by Frank Brown & Sons, Inc., Carlton, Oregon—		Lot 237, 25 range rams to Lafe Bown.....	36
Lot 209, 5 stud rams to Cook Sheep Co., Dillon, Montana.....	60	Lot 280, 1 stud ram to L. E. Nelson, Murray, Utah.....	70
Lot 210, 15 range rams to Lafe Bown, Provo, Utah.....	46	Sold by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 211, 24 range rams to Geo. F. Campbell.....	40	Lot 238, 1 stud ram to University of Illinois.....	400
Lot 211, 1 range ram to E. H. Markham, Mead, Colo.....	35	Lot 239, 3 stud rams to Gilbreath Bros.....	95
Sold by Cambridge L. & L. S. Co., Cambridge, Idaho—		Lot 279, 1 stud ram to Bayard Nichols.....	150
Lot 212, 19 range rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah.....	26	Sold by Mount Haggin L. & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Montana—	
Lot 213, 30 ram lambs to Adams McGill Co., Ely, Nevada.....	28	Lot 240, 1 stud ram to E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho.....	375
Sold by S. S. Carlton, Bountiful, Utah—		Lot 241, 1 stud ram to L. L. Breckenridge.....	510
Lot 277, 6 ram lambs to Thos. H. Cook, Ftn. Green, Utah.....	24	Lot 242, 1 stud ram to Montana State College.....	625
Sold by J. J. Craner, Corinne, Utah—		Lot 243, 1 stud ram to Wood Live Stock Co.....	300
Lot 214, 25 range rams to D. H. Adams, Layton, Utah.....	29	Lot 244, 1 stud ram to Wood Live Stock Co.....	200
Lot 215, 24 range rams to R. S. Winterton, Emmett, Idaho.....	26	Lot 245, 5 stud rams to Cook Sheep Co.....	145
Sold by H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—		Lot 246, 25 range rams to J. B. Long&Co., Great Falls, Mont.....	66
Lot 216, 1 stud ram to Vernie Stromme, LeRoy, Kansas.....	205	Lot 247, 25 range rams to J. B. Long&Co., Great Falls, Mont.....	52
Lot 217, 1 stud ram to Frank H. Means, Saguache, Colo.....	600	Lot 248, 25 range rams to R. S. Pitchforth.....	45
Lot 218, 1 stud ram to Olsen & Turner, Rupert, Idaho.....	275	Lot 249, 25 ram lambs to McMurray & Rich.....	36
Lot 219, 1 stud ram to F. Brown & Sons, Carlton, Oregon.....	275	Sold by Allen C. Nash, Montrose, Colorado—	
Lot 220, 1 stud ram to Cambridge L. & L. S. Co.....	215	Lot 250, 1 stud ram to Auguste Nicolas.....	70
Lot 221, 4 stud rams to Gilbreath Bros.....	105	Lot 251, 1 stud ram to R. L. Taylor.....	65
Lot 222, 25 ram lambs to McMurray & Rich, Burley, Idaho.....	30	Lot 252, 5 stud rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah.....	41
Sold by Heber Hampshire Club, Heber City, Utah—		Sold by Nebeker & Son, Stockton, Utah—	
Lot 223, 1 stud ram to Ray Densley, Montpelier, Idaho.....	65	Lots 253-254-255-258, 8 stud rams to W. L. Whitlock, Leeton, Utah.....	42
Lot 224, 10 range rams to S. B. Stevens, Ephraim, Utah.....	29	Lot 256, 1 stud ram to Roy Densley, Montpelier, Idaho.....	85
Lot 225, 9 ram lambs to Ellison Ranching Co., Layton Utah.....	22		

	Price Per Head
Lot 259, 17 range rams to S. Broadbent, Salt Lake City.....	31
Lot 260, 17 range rams to Wright Bros.....	30
Sold by Straloch Farm, Davis, California—	
Lot 262, 1 stud ram to Sam Thomson, Ogden, Utah.....	70
Sold by Thousand Springs Farm, Wendell, Idaho—	
Lot 263, 1 stud ram to University of Arizona.....	125
Lot 264, 1 stud ram to Wood Live Stock Co.....	400
Lot 265, 1 stud ram to T. E. Pollock.....	205
Lot 266, 1 stud ram to Wood Live Stock Co.....	210
Lot 276, 1 stud ram to Bullard Bros.....	170
Lot 267, 25 range rams to A. P. Murdock, Heber, Utah.....	50
Lot 268, 25 ram lambs to J. R. Allen.....	50
Sold by A. E. Westlake, Bozeman, Montana—	
Lot 273, 15 range rams to Thos. Adamson & Son.....	37
Lot 274, 25 ram lambs to J. H. Stocking, Burley, Idaho.....	22
Sold by Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho—	
Lot 271, 25 range rams to H. J. Phillips, Provo, Utah.....	46
Lot 272, 22 range rams to Moroni Jensen, Richfield, Utah.....	38

**COLUMBIAS**

Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 300, 1 stud ram to C. Juele, Rock Springs, Wyo.....	135
Lot 301, 1 stud ram to Boley Bros., Am. Fork, Utah.....	155
Lot 302, 1 stud ram to Snyder Bros., Lovell, Wyo.....	165
Lot 304, 14 range rams to Snyder Bros.....	155

**CORRIEDALES**

Sold by Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—	
Lot 305, 4 stud rams to Gordon N. Morrill, Dayton, Wyo.....	67.50
Lot 306, 20 range rams to J. B. Long & Co.....	52
Lot 384, 1 stud ram to M. C. Naegle, Cornish, Utah.....	125
Lot 385, 1 stud ram to Chas. Redd, La Sal.....	120
Sold by U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho—	
Lot 307, 1 stud ram to C. Juele.....	235
Lot 308, 1 stud ram to Gordon N. Morrill.....	150
Lot 309, 1 stud ram to Gordon N. Morrill.....	175
Lot 312, 10 range rams to Gordon N. Morrill.....	90

**LINCOLNS**

Sold by T. A. Butterfield, Riverton, Utah—	
Lot 313, 25 range rams to Austin Bros., Salt Lake.....	42.50
Lot 316, 25 range rams to Chas. Stahley, Evanston, Wyo.....	38
Sold by Dick Kiger, Corvallis, Oregon—	
Lot 317, 1 stud ram to Fred Ludlow, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	75
Lot 318, 1 stud ram to L. E. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyo.....	55
Lot 319, 5 stud rams to L. E. Vivian.....	57
Lot 320, 25 range rams to Chas. Stahley.....	57
Lot 321, 18 range rams to Chas. Stahley.....	58
Sold by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 322, 1 stud ram to R. E. Allen.....	300
Lot 323, 1 stud ram to J. J. Stillman, Sugar Station, Utah.....	280
Lot 324, 1 stud ram to R. E. Allen.....	300
Lot 325, 1 stud ram to O. A. Schulz & Son.....	205
Lot 326, 1 stud ram to Day Farms Co.....	350
Lot 391, 1 stud ram to Snyder Bros.....	265
Lot 392, 1 stud ram to O. A. Schulz & Son.....	260

**PANAMAS**

Sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 333, 10 range rams to Edward Sargent.....	97.50

	Price Per Head
Lot 334, 25 range rams to Samuel Stillman.....	70
Lot 388, 1 stud ram to Thos. Cooper.....	215
Lot 389, 5 stud rams to James L. Nielson.....	120
Lot 390, 7 range rams to E. J. Kearns, Salt Lake.....	100

**SUFFOLKS**

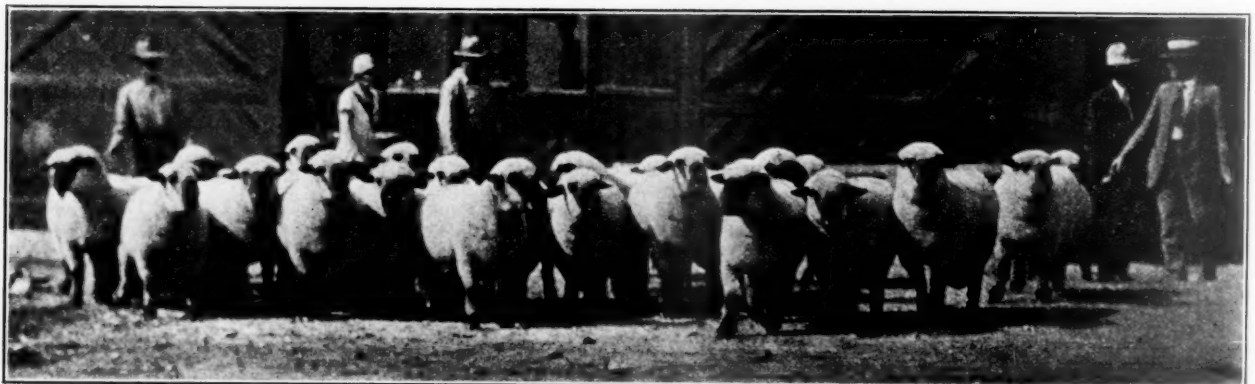
Sold by Ralph Brough, Nephi, Utah—	
Lot 325, 1 stud ram to G. E. Ostler, Nephi, Utah.....	200
Lot 386, 3 stud rams to A. J. LeBarron.....	125
Sold by J. J. & G. A. Parkinson, Guelph, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 336, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	190
Lot 337, 1 stud ram to L. E. Vivian.....	200
Lot 338, 1 stud ram to Chas. Redd.....	175
Lot 339, 1 stud ram to Frank J. Hatch.....	250
Lot 340, 1 stud ram to A. J. LeBarron.....	225
Lot 341, 5 stud rams to L. E. Vivian.....	125
Lot 342, 10 stud ewes to Mike Barclay.....	70
Sold by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Canada—	
Lot 343, 1 stud ram to S. P. Nielson.....	350
Lot 344, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	325
Lot 345, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	875
Lot 346, 1 stud ram to L. E. Vivian.....	400
Lot 347, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	2000
Lot 348, 5 stud ewes to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	125
Lot 391, 10 range rams to Frank J. Hatch.....	120
Sold by University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 350, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	160
Lot 351, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	225
Sold by Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California—	
Lot 354, 1 stud ram to L. E. Nielson.....	115
Lot 355, 1 stud ram to Mike Barclay.....	110

**LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS**

Sold by Day Farms Company, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 360, 26 range rams to Boley Bros.....	36
Lot 361, 26 range rams to L. E. Vivian.....	35
Lot 387, 26 range rams to L. E. Vivian.....	32
Sold by L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah—	
Lot 382, 25 range rams to Edward Sargent.....	36
Lot 383, 25 range rams to Adams McGill Co.....	33
Sold by O. A. Schulz & Son, Sheridan, Montana—	
Lot 362, 10 range rams to John G. Condas, Park City, Utah.....	56
Lot 363, 25 range rams to J. B. Long Co.....	48
Sold by Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho—	
Lot 364, 4 stud rams to E. J. Kearns.....	72
Lot 365, 21 range rams to A. S. Adams.....	63
Lot 366, 25 range rams to A. C. Florio.....	56

**SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE**

Sold by Mike Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—	
Lot 367, 24 range lambs to E. C. Murphy.....	38
Lot 368, 14 range lambs to L. E. Nielson.....	38
Sold by Deer Lodge Valley Farms Co., Anaconda, Montana—	
Lot 395, 25 ram lambs to L. E. Vivian.....	35
Lot 396, 25 ram lambs to Howard Sheep Co.....	35
Sold by Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 380, 21 range rams to N. Bankhead.....	55
Lot 381, 24 range ram lambs to N. Bankhead.....	41



Lot 246—Highest Priced Pen of Hampshire Range Rams. Sold at \$ 66 Each by the Mt. Haggin Co. to J. B. Long and Co., Great Falls,



### THE OREGON RAM SALE

**T**HE third annual Oregon ram sale was held at Pendleton on August 20, under the management of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. A total of 566 rams was entered by 27 breeders of Rambouillets, Hampshires, Lincolns, Suffolks, Corriedales and Panamas. Consignors from other states included J. K. Madsen, Utah; Bullard Bros. and A. R. Cox, California; the University of Idaho, and E. C. Burlingame, J. M. Moran and C. M. Hubbard of Washington.

The top-price ram of the sale was a Hampshire consigned by J. D. Dobbin of La Grande, this stud bringing \$160.00, which was \$50 higher than the highest priced Hampshire ram auctioned at the sale last year. This ram was bought by Dr. W. D. McNary, superintendent of the Eastern Oregon State Hospital at Pendleton.

Frank Brown of Carlton, Oregon, and the Roselawn Farm of Sunnyside, Washington, tied for second place, their consignments going at \$110.00, both of these rams being Hampshires. The Brown ram went to J. A. Eggleston & Son of Enterprise with the Roselawn offering going to John V. Withers of Paisley, Oregon.

From first place in 1928, the Rambouillets dropped to second place in the 1929 sale from the standpoint of stud prices. In this breed \$100.00 apiece was brought by rams consigned by Bullard Bros. of Woodland, Calif., on a single ram while three stud rams from the John K. Madsen farm at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, also brought \$100.00 each. The Bullard ram was bought by W. E. Hunt of Maupin, Oregon, who also bought one of the John K. Madsen lot. John V. Withers of Paisley, Oregon, took a Madsen ram as did W. H. Graves of Enterprise.

In the Lincoln group the top pen of five was purchased by K. G. Warner of Pendleton from the University of Idaho at \$54.00 a head. Twelve Panamas consigned by Chas. P. Kuhl of Burns sold to A. W. Rugg of Pendleton, for \$25.00 a head. Six Cotswolds, making up the entire number of this breed offered in the sale, were bought by Tom Boylen of Pendleton, from Frank Brown of Carlton, for \$21.00 per head.



GEORGE PRIOR

### GEORGE PRIOR—AN ACTIVE VETERAN

**W**HEN Washington wool growers were assembled at the banquet following their annual meeting last winter, H. Stanley Coffin, from the toastmaster's chair paid the following tribute to one of its members:

"I want you to take a good look at our George Prior. A man seventy-nine years old, as straight as an arrow, not a gray hair in his full head of beautiful hair. A true English gentleman in every respect. Honored by Washington State College. Presented with Yule Tide Candle ceremony at Yakima. Chairman of the Washington Wool Growers Advisory Board. All these honors have been justly bestowed on our George Prior, the best judge of livestock in the state and the true friend of every one. I want you all to stand up and offer a cheer for George Prior."

Mr. Coffin's tribute carries only a few of the worthy and fine things that should be said about Mr. George Prior. At the age of 79 years he is still actively engaged in the range sheep industry in the Yakima Valley, Washington, and personally directs the handling of his business.

Mr. Prior came from England to America in 1875 and settled in Missouri where he became identified with the horse breeding and importing business.

In 1894 he moved with his family to Washington State and started work with

sheep in the Yakima Valley. He has followed this business continuously since that time, has served as president of the Washington Wool Growers, and is today recognized as the best range sheep authority in the State of Washington. His long contact with the work, the hardships incident all must face, have left no trace of bitterness with him. Courtesy and just consideration for others under all conditions and at all times have ever been his watchwords. His promise is as good as his signature in all his business dealings.

Mr. Prior was married in 1877 to Mary Sinclair Menzies of Glasgow, Scotland. The gracious charm and loveliness of this lady has endeared her to all and has been a great aid to her husband in his long and successful career. On the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary in Yakima two years ago their many friends turned out to greet them. That same spirit of courtesy and graciousness which had served them together for the past fifty years was evidenced on this occasion.

Two sons and two daughters, all prominent and good citizens living in Washington State, have been given by the Priors to their adopted country.

George Prior, the National Wool Grower salutes you from among its members as one especially worthy of citation. You are an inspiration to all your associates. You have reached the goal others should seek to attain.

### ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL FORESTS

**O**VER 300,000 acres were added to the national forests in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon under special laws passed by Congress in 1928:

In the State of Colorado, an addition of 6200 acres was made to the Gunnison National Forest by the Act of April 23, 1928 (Public 307); an addition of 17,500 acres was made to the Montezuma National Forest by the Act of May 22, 1928 (Public 474). In both cases the lands were mountainous in character, containing such timber growth as to justify placing them under national forest administration because of the forest cover.

In the State of Idaho, an addition was made of 42,900 acres approximately, to that part of the Idaho National Forest lying adjacent to the Nezperce National Forest. This addition was made by the Act of April 10, 1928 (Public 251); an addition of 57,000 acres was made to the Challis National Forest by the Act of April 10, 1928 (Public 253); an addition of

approximately 26,000 acres was made to the Sawtooth and Challis National Forests by the Act of April 10, 1928 (Public 252). In each instance, the lands are mountainous in character and contains such forest cover that the additions were recommended by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In the State of Montana, by Act of May 17, 1928 (Public 418), an addition of approximately 211,000 acres was made to the Missoula National Forest. These lands lie along the Continental Divide, largely on the headwaters of the Blackfoot River. They are mountainous lands unsuited to agriculture and the placing of them under national forest administration was recommended by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In the State of Oregon, by Act of April 23, 1928 (Public 306), an addition of 6,040 acres was made to the Crater National Forest. These lands are rough and mountainous, lying on the watershed from which the City of Medford, Oregon, obtains its water supply. The addition was urged partly to protect the municipal water supply and partly to place the lands under national forest administration because of their forest cover.

During the session which closed on March 4, 1929, there were no additions to the forests. Bills providing for additions to Idaho forests had been introduced but no action was taken on account of the division of opinion among citizens in the vicinity of the areas which it was proposed to include.

#### THE IDAHO RAM SALE

THE following prices were made as the averages for various breeds offered at the eighth annual ram sale of the Idaho Wool Growers Association at Filer, on August 7.

No. of Head	Breed	Av. Price
9	Hampshire Studs .....	\$161.95
543	Hampshire Yearlings .....	38.45
165	Hampshire Ram Lambs .....	25.90
9	Hampshire 2-Year-Olds .....	39.80
7	Suffolk Studs .....	247.13
10	Suffolk Ram Lambs .....	59.00
22	Suffolk-Hampshire Yearlings .....	55.70
87	Suffolk-Hampshire Ram Lambs .....	51.72
6	Lincoln Ram Lambs .....	40.00
4	Corriedale Yearlings .....	40.00
10	Panama Yearlings .....	40.50
11	Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearlings .....	36.64
6	Cotswold-Rambouillet Yearlings .....	52.00
44	Rambouillet Yearlings .....	21.00

The top price of the sale was \$800 paid by Laidlaw and Brockie for a yearling Suffolk from the flock of the University of Idaho. The high price of \$405 in the Hampshire section was paid by the Cambridge Land and Investment Co. for one of the H. L. Finch entries. Sixty-nine dollars was paid for 24 yearlings consigned by L. L. Breckenridge and also for 10 yearlings sold by Dr. S. W. McClure.

## No Vacation Slump for Lamb Campaign

THERE has been no vacation time in the national lamb consumption campaign. Activities in this program, sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and the lamb feeders of Colorado and Nebraska and directed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, continue to hum. Retailers and packers in cities on the current schedule have forgotten the heat to learn about the new lamb cuts, and are turning out for the meetings almost 100 per cent.

Most of the cities being visited during the months of August and September range in size from 60,000 to 300,000 population. The trade in these smaller cities is responding to the new lamb methods equally as well as that of larger metropolitan centers which have been covered in the past.

#### Campaign Has Excellent Support

This success against the odds of summer is attributed largely to the excellent cooperation of local packers in arranging meetings and boosting the project generally; also to the ready assistance of civic groups such as chambers of commerce and the receptive attitude of the newspapers to the publicity material concerning the campaign.

Not only are local retailers displaying keen interest but those from surrounding towns are being drawn into the meetings, thus bringing these new methods to a much larger number of people. In some instances it has been possible to present special demonstrations in outlying communities and this practice has met with splendid success.

#### Many Will Adopt New Cuts in Racine

Racine, Wis., was the first city on the August schedule. Fifty retailers attended the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Racine Retail Market Men's Association. Those present were very appreciative of the cutting demonstration and felt that they had learned many things about lamb which could be utilized to advantage in their business. Jacob Gaiser, president of the association, was very well pleased with the program. The reaction of the local press is shown by a request from the Times-Call that

the demonstration be presented for its cooking school in September.

#### Kenosha Approves Methods

Kenosha, Wis., came next with equally as pleasing results. At the meeting for retailers the audience voted unanimous approval of the new lamb cuts.

In this city the lamb work attracted the attention of the Women's Club. While it was impossible to arrange a demonstration, for the reason that the club is not active during the summer, the president is anxious to arrange a meeting for next November.

#### Demonstration Features Banquet

Waukegan, Ill., while the smallest city on the present itinerary, made its arrangements for the lamb program in no small way. Local wholesale and retail interests joined in plans for a banquet at the Karcher Hotel and it was at this banquet that the lamb demonstration was presented before a combined group of packers and retailers.

Max O. Cullen, the lamb demonstration specialist, reported this to be "one of the most interested audiences" he has yet addressed.

At this meeting Mr. Cullen experimented with questions directed to the audiences concerning the demonstration. A number of these questions bearing on the value of the cuts brought replies praising them unanimously. The final question, "What cut do you like best?" brought interesting results. A majority preferred the double loin roast. Neck slices came second, rolled breast third, and crown roast fourth.

#### Interest Surprises Meat Men

Prior to the visit to South Bend, Ind., and even after the demonstration specialist arrived in the city, the prospects were against a successful program. The packer chairman was doing all in his power to stimulate interest but was skeptical. A number of leading retailers volunteered the discouraging information that "it couldn't be put over." They pointed out that only seven retailers were present at the last meeting of the association; that they could not be interested in a lamb demonstration during the hot weather.

The campaigners were undaunted by the local pessimism, however, and went about their work with increased vigor. The final result—nearly 100 retailers at the demonstration and enthusiasm at a high pitch. The association officials were dumbfounded by the remarkable turnout.

#### Fort Wayne Proves Fertile Field

Ft. Wayne, Ind., proved to be a fertile field for the lamb work. Lamb consumption in that city has been far below normal. Many retailers reported that they had not had a lamb in their markets for a number of years. The keen interest among the trade, however, was proof that they were anxious to learn how to "put lamb over."

The enthusiasm of the more than 125 retailers who attended the meeting was taken to indicate that lamb will have a more prominent place in the retail markets and in the homes of Ft. Wayne than it has had for many years.

The fact that a party of retailers traveled 70 miles from Ellwood, Ind., to attend the demonstration, was a striking example of the interest shown in the Ft. Wayne program.

#### Jackson, Mich. Suprases Expectations

Nearly 100 retailers, more than twice as many as was expected, attended the lamb demonstration at Jackson, Mich. This fact alone speaks for the success of the Jackson program.

At the meeting for retailers the demonstration program was introduced by Professor Brown of Michigan State College, who spoke in glowing terms of the progressive work being done by the lamb raisers and the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

A contest for retailers on rolling the breast of lamb stimulated much interest and proved to the audience that the boneless cuts can be made easily and in a very short time.

As a result of the Jackson meeting the retailers of Albion requested a demonstration for their city. Retailers, housewives, and the public in general turned out for this demonstration and lamb again carried the day.

The following cities are scheduled for the remaining weeks of August and September: Lansing, Mich.; Grand Rapids,



The \$2000 Suffolk Lamb, Also James Laidlaw, Buyer (Center) and J. H. Patrick & Son.

Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; Flint, Mich.; Pontiac, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Erie, Pa.; Akron, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio.

How the lamb campaign is regarded in cities in which the demonstrations have not before been witnessed is shown by the following report of the work in Grand Rapids, Michigan, appearing in the Michigan Tradesman of August 28:

Max O. Cullen, lamb specialist, representing the National Live Stock and Meat Board of Chicago, was in the city during the first three days of this week, conducting a lamb campaign among the wholesale and retail meat dealers, hotels and restaurants, hospitals and the general public.

Mr. Cullen gave demonstrations before wholesalers and salesmen, Monday morning at Swift & Co's branch house; representatives from hotels, restaurants and hospitals, Monday afternoon at Ryskamps market; Monday evening at Swift & Co's branch house for the A. & P. employees; the Fanatorium building was the scene of a giant meeting of retail meat dealers Tuesday evening. Wednesday afternoon two cutting demonstrations were given at the fair grounds for the general public. Mohrhardt's market also received the new ideas on cutting lamb and Kroeger employees witnessed the interesting demonstration Wednesday night at Wilson & Co's branch house.

The meetings are part of a national campaign being conducted all over the United States by the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the National Wool Growers Association and the lamb feeders of Colorado and Nebraska.

The Michigan State College and the Michigan Wool Growers Association, in cooperation

with the local Grocers and Meat Dealers Association, were responsible for bringing Mr. Cullen to the city.

The new cutting methods advocated in the practical cutting demonstrations are the result of several years' extensive study and experimentation, based upon the needs of the retailers for time-saving ideas in cutting, together with the constantly changing demands of the consuming public for smaller and more attractive pieces of meat. Each part of the carcass is used for that purpose for which it is best suited, thereby insuring more satisfactory cuts of meat for the housewife.

Most people think of lamb in terms of loins and chops. They have forgotten all about the forequarters, which can be put to a dozen and one attractive uses. The forequarters are most abundantly supplied with flavoring substances and if properly prepared will be just as tender and delicious as the more popular cuts from the hindquarters. By utilizing the forequarters to the best advantage an economic service is performed for the meat industry. Economy and variety are two features of importance to the housewife in using the less demanded forequarter cuts.

For instance, lean, delicious looking slices may be cut from the neck. They are not to be confused with chops for broiling, but are to be roasted or cooked en casserole. When properly prepared they will be just as tender as fowl.

Rolled breasts of lamb are made by removing the bones and rolling the shank and breast meat. This roll is a very delicious, medium sized roast which will meet the demands of the person who wishes to exercise a little economy in the purchase of her meat.

Another very unusual and attractive roast from the forequarters is the mock duck, very similar in appearance to the bird after which it was named. It will create some real excitement upon the family dining table. It is practically boneless and will carve readily after it is cooked.

Lamb is a most healthful meat, more deli-



cate than mutton and quite different than beef or pork. It is one of the first meats to be included in a convalescent's diet or the diet of a young child, which certainly proves its value for the daily dining table.

As a feature of the lamb cutting demonstration before retailers, a boneless breast rolling contest is usually promoted. These contests have been conducted in cities throughout the country. The fastest time in rolling the breast of lamb has been one minute and twelve seconds.

It remained for two of our local boys to break that national record. The contest for A. & P. employes Monday night was won by M. B. Welton, 29, in 57 seconds. A close second was made by Kenneth Eistedt, 21, in 62 seconds. Both boys are to be congratulated in the work they did in setting a new record.

### FIRST NEVADA WOOL SHOW

NEVADA'S first wool show, designed to emphasize the importance of the industry to the state, will be put on as part of the Nevada State Livestock Show in Elko, September 12 to 15.

A silver loving cup, donated by J. R. Fitzgerald, district manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, a big shipper of wools, will go to the sheepman having the best exhibit. The donor is expected to be present and award the prize to the state champion. The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers of San Francisco is expected to enter an extensive exhibit of Nevada-grown fleeces.

To show the difference between the kind of wools produced by various range sheep, good and poor types of range ewes will be on exhibit, through the cooperation of the Smith Creek Livestock Company.

### THE SYDNEY SHEEP SALES

THE Sydney annual sheep sales, the most important fixture of its kind in Australia, took place in the first week of July. The dry weather prevailing over a large area of the sheep raising country, coupled with the fall in wool values, tended to depress the market, especially for the lower grade Merino rams.

A total of 2534 Merino rams and ewes were sold for an average of \$139.20, compared with 2559 for \$160.16 last year. The outstanding feature of the auctions was the sale of an Austin-Wanganella special stud ram for \$14,500, which was only \$750 short of the auction sale record created by the same stud in 1924. The

ram was bought by W. T. Merriman, a New South Wales breeder.

Two other happenings of special note during the sheep fair were the sale, by private treaty, of stud ewes for \$2500 and \$2000 respectively. The first had won the grand championship at the preceding show for the estate of F. E. Body, of Bundemar, and was bought by W. T. Merriman. The \$2000 ewe was reserve grand champion at the show, bred by F. S. Falkiner and Sons, Ltd., and sold

to J. and A. Jones, of Mungie Bundie, New South Wales.

Bids of over \$2500 for special stud rams were relatively scarce, though about half a dozen sales were effected at between that figure and \$3250. The reserve grand champion ram was passed in after an offer of \$3750 had been refused. The 119 rams sold on the first day, when the offerings were limited to the top lines, averaged \$1019.56 per head.

A. C. Mills.

## Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills

Melbourne, July 15

AS mentioned in my last letter the question of Australian wool growers assisting in a world-wide publicity campaign to combat the increasing competition of synthetic fibres with pure wool was considered by the annual convention of the Graziers Federal Council, held in Melbourne about three weeks ago. The matter was discussed from a broad angle and approved in principle, but beyond appointing a subcommittee to report no definite action was taken.

The subcommittee, which has already begun its investigations, has been asked to prepare a detailed report for consideration at a special convention of the Grazier's Federal Council. It is inquiring into the practicability of the suggested advertising scheme and methods of financing same. No doubt it will also endeavor to obtain definite information regarding the support which may be expected from others than wool growers and also from other producing countries. There is a feeling among sheepmen here that they should not be expected to bear the whole, or even the major portion, of the cost. It is argued that producers elsewhere are quite as much concerned in the matter and the same applies, in a lesser extent, to manufacturers and brokers. It was mentioned at the convention that Bradford is already interested.

To help matters along while this subcommittee is preparing its report the convention decided to press for the prohibition

of the use of the word "wool" in the marketing of wool substitutes, and for a substantial duty to be imposed on artificial yarn and imported goods containing artificial silk or wool substitutes.

The question of prohibiting the export of stud Merinos from Australia was discussed at some length by delegates, the majority of whom were of the opinion that action is not necessary or advisable. As the convention was held in Camera, I cannot say exactly what happened, but I know it was argued that to stop a sister Dominion like South Africa from buying our sheep would be unfriendly. A motion favoring the prohibition was negatived.

The position in connection with the pastoral research fund was also considered, but here again no definite action was taken. The appeal to wool growers to donate 48 cents per bale when same is sold still stands as it has for the last two seasons, but is not receiving very great support. It is gathered that not much over \$175,000 of the \$1,000,000 aimed at when the scheme was originated in 1927 has been subscribed to date. It may be mentioned in this connection that subsequent to the convention, the Federal Prime Minister made a promise at the Sydney Sheep Show that if the industry found \$250,000 for a building and research laboratories the Commonwealth Government would "act generously" in regard to staff and finance. That may cause some of those who have not contributed to the fund to reconsider their attitude.

(Continued on page 34)

# Lamb Market Conditions and Prices in August

## OMAHA

**D**ESPITE the fact that receipts were the lightest for August since 1925, prices for fat lambs at Omaha averaged the lowest for that month since 1923. The trend, however, was unusually regular, quotations fluctuating within a comparatively narrow spread and winding up in practically the same notches as at the end of July, so far as fat rangers were concerned. Natives and fed shorn offerings finished a shade higher for the month.

The fact that the market ran into no snags, such as it did last year in August, was in the main a reflection of the eastern dressed lamb trade. However, distribution of range lambs at market helped to hold prices in line. It was more orderly, if anything, than for the same month a year ago and growers were saved unnecessary losses through heavy marketings and lower prices the fore part of any week, only to be followed by light runs with rising prices later.

During the first ten days of August, western killers met a \$13.00@13.50 market but from there on quotations held within a spread of \$13.00@13.25, some plainer grades going down to \$12.50. Natives sold at \$12.75@13.25.

Packers lay the lion's share of the blame for lower prices this year on the scarcity of good or choice lambs from the range. So far as Omaha is concerned, the days on which more than 35 per cent of the range arrivals were suitable for killers were practically nil. Even on what packers did take, they reported unsatisfactory yields, which was reflected in a live lamb market that was \$1.25@1.50 under that for the same period of 1928.

The supply, however, seemed in keeping with current demand, there being just about enough on sale each day to go 'round. Had quality of the lambs that arrived been higher, there would probably have been better demand in evidence for fats, for good clearance of the better grades of dressed lamb was reported all month, any stickiness being on the plainer carcasses.

Demand for feeding lambs broadened out as the month advanced and although the market was liberally supplied with thin lambs, good clearance was made from day to day at prices that in a good many instances exceeded those paid for fat stuff.

As in the case of killers, fluctuations in feeders were narrow, prices closing steady for the month. Most desirable kinds went out at \$12.75@13.35, with a top of \$13.40. Medium and heavy feeders went down to \$12.25, with shearing lambs selling mainly to local operators at \$12.00@12.25.

Most lambs continued to arrive scaling better than 65 pounds although in the late trade more desirable 60 to 65-pounders showed up. Anything under 60 pounds, with quality, was practically minus and some orders for them went unfilled.

Quality of the run as a whole is reflected in feeder shipments for August. A total of 194,300 head, or nearly 60 per cent of receipts, went out for further finish, against 184,000 head out of a larger total run a year ago.

Lack of quality in the old ewes arriving from the West featured the month's trade in them. Towards the end of August outlet for slaughter ewes was extremely narrow and prices suffered a setback that put final sales \$1 below a month ago. Feeding and breeding stock were also quotably lower for the month and sharply under the same time a year ago.

Country buyers lately have seemed to want either good breeding ewes, which have been very scarce, or feeding lambs. Consequently, clearance of the feeding and breeding ewes that arrived has been difficult a good share of the time and at this writing quotations on them stand right at \$2 below a year ago.

It takes good solid-mouths to bring \$6.50@8.00 and some pretty decent ewes have had to sell down to \$5.50. Young ewes are quotably up to \$10.00 and yearling ewes not over \$12.00. A top quotation of around \$5.00 is in evidence at this time on feeding ewes, while some common kinds have had to go as low as \$2.75 and less.

K. H. Kittoe.

## KANSAS CITY

**C**HOICE fat and feeding lambs showed only slight variations during August, but the common to fairly good kinds established rather wide price movements with the demand spotted and at times uncertain. Perhaps the underlying status of the general situation was that the buying side was overcautious in regard to quality. Range conditions were none too good and killers felt that there would be an ample supply of fairly fat lambs, but only moderate supplies of anything that carried finish. Consequently they held the finished kinds at nearly a steady basis and filled out with the plainer classes in proportion to whether they looked relatively cheap.

July closed with best native lambs selling at \$13.00 and western lambs \$13.25. August closed with natives \$13. and best westerns \$13.50. At the low point, the third week during August, best natives brought \$12.00, while best westerns did not go under \$13.00 on any day. The relative strength toward the close on native lambs showed that the supply from nearby states has been gathered closely. The extreme top for August was \$13.50. It was paid early in the month and on the close. A large number of plain native lambs sold at \$10.50 and \$11.50, and undocked and untrimmed natives at \$8.50 to \$10.00.

Western lambs offered thus far have not been uniform in size or condition. This is accounted for by less than normal range conditions, short winter feed and a hard winter on the ewes. Later runs should show less extremes in condition. It is more than probable that western offerings will have a larger per cent of feeders than last year, but this is not as much of a handicap as having them at a point too fat for feeding and not really fat enough to attract killers. It is more than probable that the supply of fat lambs in the next sixty days will be short of last year. By early November short fed lambs will begin to swell the runs.

Late in the month a rather liberal supply of ewes arrived. They ranged from yearlings to gummers. When there was

a lamb possibility countrymen brought them, but otherwise killers provided the outlet. Prices for fat ewes broke 50 cents but the breeding ewes held steady. On the close killing grades sold at \$4.00 to \$6.25 and breeding ewes held steady. On the close killings grades sold at \$4.00 to \$6.25 and breeding ewes brought \$6.50 to \$12.00. Young ewes sold at \$10. to \$12., others downward.

The arrivals of ewes were sufficient to indicate that the upward trend in sheep production in western states has come to a halt. Last fall very few ewe lambs arrived, and this year they are coming along with the wether lambs and the presence of some yearling, two to five-year-old ewes show that reductions are extending to the main flock. Some sheepmen have decided to decrease their holdings. However, no general liquidation has developed. The interest corn belt farmers have taken in ewes has provided a wide outlet for the offerings.

September opens the feeder lamb season. Late August developed a trade in keeping with available supply at \$12.00 to \$13.00 for the good to choice kinds and as low as \$10. on the plain classes, but it will take a larger supply to test the extent of the demand. Feeds, suitable for handling sheep, are fairly plentiful, and more farmers in this section are getting into lamb feeding on a one to two car-load basis. Largest demand will probably be for weights around 60 pounds. Heavy-weight feeders will probably sell at considerably less than the lighter weights.

August receipts at Kansas City were 142,520 compared with 154,187 the same month last year, and the smallest in any August since 1925. Receipts for the eight months were 1,190,916, about 71,000 more than in the same period last year, and the largest since 1921.

Chas. M. Pipkin.

#### DENVER

**S**HEEP trade was rather quiet at Denver during the month of August. Demand for good fat lambs was strong and such stock moved readily, but many of the shipments included lambs that were only half fat, with a liberal feeder end to them, and the demand for feeders was disappointing, to say the least. Dry

weather in the producing areas caused the unsatisfactory condition of the lambs as well as the curtailed shipments.

Receipts totaled 84,762 head, compared to 112,788 in August, 1928. Prices closed slightly lower on lambs with ewes sharply off.

Good fat lambs were selling early in August at \$12.50 to \$13, whereas the best lambs sold on the closing session at \$12.50 with choice grades quoted up to \$12.75. Since the first of September a stronger market has brought tops to \$12.85. Feeder lambs that sold a month ago at \$12.50 to \$13 are now selling around \$12.50 to \$12.75. The demand for the good light feeders is strong, but the medium and heavyweight kinds are slow to move, as the trade is not yet ready for them. Ewes dropped sharply during the month. The best grades were selling at \$6 to \$6.50 early, while choice fat ewes went over the scales at the close of August at \$4.50 to \$4.75 and up to \$5 for a few odd consignments.

Indications point to a good trade in sheep and lambs at Denver during the fall season. Packers are expected to make a strong demand for the good fat stock, while the inquiry for feeders is also expected to improve from this time on. Northern Colorado lamb feeders have a good crop of feed this year and, having made money on their operations of a year ago, are expected to be in the market for the usual number of feeding lambs during the next six weeks or so.

W. N. Fulton.

#### CHICAGO

**F**OLLOWING the wild lamb markets of spring and early summer came a period of surprising stability. August trade was as close to steady as it has ever been over a thirty-day period. Occasional 25-cent variations either way were registered and, here and there, as much as half a dollar was taken off or put on. The practical top at Chicago was \$14, with a single trade at \$14.10. The big bulk of the entire lamb offering sold within a narrow range with \$13.50 a common price much of the time. But if live lamb trade was stabilized within a reasonable degree the dressed market frequently ran amuck, especially at the At-

lantic seaboard where two week-end bargain sales were essential to a clearance. Dressed trade, however, displayed gratifying recuperative ability, although predisposed to attacks of indigestion, brief but more or less acute, demonstrating that its capacity has definite limits as to volume.

A logical deduction after several weeks of \$13.25@13.75 markets, with occasional spurts, and infrequent depressions, was that when killers can buy lambs anywhere within the \$13@14 range they have money for the purpose and that the dressing process is profitable. They indulged in no philanthropy, in fact every day witnessed a battle for lower prices; usually, however, they needed every available lamb including cull natives. The month's supply around the market circle was of generous volume, ten major points aggregating 1,125,000 head against 925,000 last year.

An outstanding phase of the August market was revival of feeder demand at an opportune moment, absorbing thousands of 65 to 72-pound western lambs carrying sufficient flesh to go to killers. Other features of an uneventful period were:

A sharp decline in fat ewe prices, due to free marketing of aged western and fat native stock.

Expansion of supply of native lambs in response to every bulge in prices.

Continued liberal receipts of native lambs at eastern markets, restricting shipping trade at western points.

Sudden slumps, followed by prompt recoveries in dressed lamb prices.

Less disposition to throw out bucky native lambs and sort closely.

Practical disappearance of both fat yearlings and aged wethers.

Scant supply of fat western lambs, except from Washington.

Choice, trimmed native lambs held top prices, selling above western tops all through the month.

Speculative activity in choice native lambs which was responsible for a limited volume of \$14@14.10 business.

Low dressing and lack of sap in the bulk of the western lambs.

Marked preference shown by feeders for blackface stock.



Arrival of a large percentage of Oregon lambs direct to packers, taking them out of competition.

It was a placid trade from start to finish, a run of respectable volume and considerably in excess of that of the corresponding period of 1928 being absorbed with little fuss. At intervals killers went short of actual requirements and were forced to get into the market on the following session, but this rarely happened to more than one at the same time and may have been in the nature of jockeying to prevent bulges. At intervals there was at least *prima facie* evidence of restricted competition that may have been fortuitous, rather than planned. Whatever may have been the responsible factor, it was an uneventful deal all through, prices approaching absolute stabilization, with \$13.50 a popular price for both natives and westerns. Few lambs, native or western, changed hands above \$13.75 and such sales were mainly credited to speculators pursuing the accepted practice of skimming off the upper layer of good lambs, stuffing them and selling the fill to packers at lamb prices the surprising thing being that despite packer aversion to fills they get away with it.

Western lambs have rarely if ever reached the market as deficient in quality at this season, indicating unfavorable physical conditions. Dressing yields were low and carcasses "woody," lacking the sap usually carried by range lambs in August. Early in the month natives were poor, the run carrying a large percentage of \$9.50 to \$10 culls, also peewee stuff selling as low as \$7, but later in the month native condition picked up, whereupon sorting became lax, buck lambs were ignored unless heavy, and picked lots went to a premium.

An epitome of the month by weeks will reveal the monotony of the trade.

Week ending August 3—Top fat lambs, \$13.75; bulk, \$13.25@13.75. Feeding lambs, \$13@13.50. Light ewes, \$6.50@6.75; heavy ewes \$4.50@6.

Week ending August 10—Top lambs, natives, \$14.10; bulk, \$13.25@13.85. Feeders, \$12.75@13.85. Fat ewes, \$5@6.75.

Week ending August 17—Top lambs,

\$14; bulk, \$13.25@13.50. Feeders \$12.50@13.50. Fat ewes, \$4.50@6.

Week ending August 24—Top lambs, \$14; bulk, \$13.25@13.65. Feeding lambs, \$13@13.75. Fat ewes, \$4.50@6.

Week ending August 31—Top lambs, \$13.90; bulk, \$13.25@13.75. Feeders, \$13@13.85. Fat ewes, \$4@5.75.

And that's the story in a nutshell. A few yearlings were eligible to \$10@11; odd lots of wethers to \$8.50.

Strength was in evidence early in the month, prompting the selling side to make strenuous effort to put the market on a \$14 basis, without, however, making the riffle. Every indication of an upturn attracted enough natives to check it. Each week of the month receipts at the principal western points were substantially heavier than last year, which was sufficient to arrest incipient booms.

At the outset the country showed little interest in feeding lambs other than the choice light type which were scarce, so scarce in fact that buyers congratulated themselves on getting access to a load weighing less than 65 pounds, the 70-pound type being in a majority. This weight condition reflected the breeding up process that has been going on all over the West, giving feeders a hunch that it will be necessary to take more weight hereafter, probably buying two lots of 70-pounders for two feeds instead of bunching the purchase on light lambs. The fact is that the grower is producing more weight and feeders have no alternative except adapt themselves to new supply conditions. As usual early in the season feeders have shown and paid premiums for blackface lambs; later white faces will acquire popularity as, owing to ruggedness, they do better in cold weather. During August market traders give white-face lambs a wide berth, the outlet depending on farmer feeders doing their own buying out of first hands.

Unless present intentions are revised there will be a constant and strong demand for feeding lambs until the last load reaches the market. Certainly the August movement would have been of considerably larger volume had lambs been available. Orders accumulated in commission buyers' offices and many country buyers appearing in person at the

market went home with their capital intact. This competition furnished the price list with support at a critical moment.

The fat sheep market, mainly a ewe trade, collapsed under slight increase in supply. Aged western ewes, displaced by yearlings, showed up in larger numbers and an increasing delegation of dry native ewes did not help matters. Prices declined to the lowest level in several years, heavy natives selling at \$4@4.50 and few light ewes passing \$5.50 on the low spot at the end of the month. The market needs a little fat mutton right along, but can easily be crowded with that commodity.

An unsatisfactory breeding ewe situation showed no improvement as the month wore away and was in striking contrast to the buying furore of a year ago when the Middle South was in the market with both feet. This year Kentucky was out, for some reason or other, probability being that commercial breeders down that way have been maturing native stock as a protest against recent prices for western yearling ewes. Efforts to elicit orders from that quarter met no response except admonition that ewes were not needed even at substantially lower prices. Fortunately few were on the market. A few yearlings found an outlet around \$12 per head, twos and threes making \$8.50@9.25 per hundredweight, and aged stock \$7@7.50. It is probable that holders of western yearling ewes will meet the present emergency by refraining from crowding their property on a nonreceptive market, utilizing it for replacement of aged stock. Present yearling ewe demand will also have a tendency to restrict carrying ewe lambs into that stage.

While there has been a decided accession to the native lamb supply this year it has been more in evidence at the minor than the major markets, so that anything like accurate counts are impossible. Under new marketing conditions native lambs find outlets in many directions, local slaughter absorbing thousands. Choice, trimmed natives have been relatively few this year, while the proportion of mediocre and trashy stuff has been large, although this delegation has been in demand at prices ranging from \$9 to \$11, which merely demonstrates that a

certain trade requires meat of this character, chain and department stores taking much of it.

Conjecture as to the season's outcome is futile as prices will depend wholly on the late run of native lambs. That the western crop is short and deficient in condition is evident, which may create a good market for natives, consensus of opinion being that the lowest possible level will be \$13 to \$14 and that late season prices are more likely to advance than recede. Texas and the northwestern spring wheat belt will have more lambs than last year; elsewhere in the West estimates run as high as ten per cent less. Marketing of ewe lambs and aged ewes owing to accumulations of yearling ewes must be reckoned with.

Current prices are somewhat lower than at the corresponding period last year when the top was \$15 and the bulk sold at \$14@14.75. In 1927 the top was \$14; the bulk, \$12.75@13.50 and in 1926, \$15.35 was top; \$14@15.10 taking the bulk. In 1923, \$13.70 was the top; \$13@13.50 taking much of the supply.

Between the opening and closing of August dressed carcass prices showed few changes, but violent breaks followed by sharp recoveries occurred meanwhile. Early in the month choice light lambs, 38 pounds down, wholesaled at \$27@29 per hundredweight; late it was a \$27@28 trade. Common lambs opened the month on a \$17@20 basis, closing at \$19@22. During the month the bulk of the dressed carcasses sold at \$25@27 in Chicago, \$1 per hundredweight higher at the Atlantic seaboard where choice carcasses were quoted at \$30@31. Fluctuations of \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight were frequent. Rarely does the live market act in sympathy with dressed trade; frequently the dressed market advances sharply on breaking live markets, for which there is no logical explanation, except that distributors are forced to clean up at loss whenever they get into a jam.

The outlook is reasonably healthy, a stable market always indicating legitimate prices under healthy consumptive conditions.

J. E. Poole.

## THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET

By Henry A. Kidder

**F**URTHER stabilization of the Boston wool market has been effected as a result of the August trading. A tremendous volume of wool has been turned over to the mills during the past two months, and this movement is still going on. Looking only at the turnover, the situation is full of encouragement. Whether the policy of an early clearance of the most desirable and readily selling grades is the better way to handle the clip as a whole can only be determined when the accounts are closed at the end of the year. Whatever may be determined on that score, the recent movement has been of large proportions, and sufficient to create a stronger feeling in the market.

It may be considered surprising that the actual advances in selling prices made during the period named have not been greater, but the wool trade appears to feel that much has been accomplished with the medium Territory grades approximately two cents, clean basis, higher than they were a month ago. Half-bloods have also improved their position, though the actual gain has not been quite so much as for the strictly medium grades. Fine wools have just about held their own, and under the circumstances attending supply and demand in this market, many are considering it a great achievement. Certainly, the trend toward lower price levels for fine Territories has been definitely checked.

So much has been done in the way of moving the new clip wools that control of the market has been taken out of the hands of mill buyers. No longer is it possible to say, as was the case only a few weeks ago, that they were "holding the market in the hollow of the hand." They can no longer dictate prices, and it is noticeable that there is less haggling, and consequently less hesitancy in buying than there has been for a long time. It is reported on the street that the American has had eight or nine teams steadily at work lately taking up previous purchases, and this work is still going on.

Large sales have been made to both manufacturers and topmakers and some of the glut of new wool, attendant upon the shipment of so large a proportion of the new clip within a small space of time, has been relieved. Such conditions carry in themselves a congestion which works badly in early operations, as space is lacking for the proper grading and display of the new wools as they come along. Enough wool has now been sold, partly in original bags and partly graded, to relieve some of this congestion. Dealers' stocks have been reduced in most cases to workable limits. Most of the congestion existing today is to be found in consigned lots, which are in over supply, with comparatively little being done.

Much progress has been made during the past month in clearing the West of the new clip wools. Labor Day found less than a million pounds left in Montana in the hands of growers, mostly at Dillon, the rest having been sold or consigned. Scattering clips are still available in several other states, but except in New Mexico and Oregon, the 1929 buying season is practically over. There is some good wool left at Roswell, New Mexico, but the bulk of the unsold wool in that state is accumulated at Albuquerque. This wool is in the hands of the Bond-Baker Company, and the feeling in the trade is that this assures a conservative and successful handling. It is to be offered at a sealed bid sale on September 17.

There is also a good bit of wool accumulated at Portland, Oregon, not all of it in the hands of the Pacific Cooperative Association. It is understood that some of wool stored at Portland is available for purchase, but it figures above what dealers care to pay.

The above gives some idea of the way that the country has been cleared of wool this year. The Texas clip, estimated at something like 42,000,000 pounds, and by far the largest of any state, is practically all out of the hands of the growers, and the same is true of Ohio, and other fleece wool sections. Buying problems are there-

fore practically settled for the season. Selling the wools thus accumulated becomes now the most pressing problem, and is that which is attracting most attention in dealer circles. Mention has already been made of the volume of recent sales. Now only remains to consider the matter of prices.

Since July 1, grease prices of medium grades of both fleeces and Territories have advanced fully a cent a pound, and half-blood wools have advanced almost as much. It is only on the fine side that prices remain stationary, as noted above there is a feeling that the market for fine wools has become fairly well stabilized, but unfortunately the bulk of the unsold remainders comes under the head of fine. It is one thing to sell grades eagerly sought after by mill buyers, and which are undoubtedly in small supply, and quite another to move big blocks of fine wool, with which the market is glutted at the moment.

There is one development of importance in this connection, most of it appearing during 1929, and that is the growth of the demand for custom tops from mills which in other seasons have general combed their own wool, and consequently have bought few tops. To the activities of topmakers, therefore, must be ascribed the way that short fine wools, French combing type or shorter, have been moving since the season opened. This has helped in the disposal of wools which in other seasons have often proved to be "stickers". This movement has been going on steadily, and tops have advanced moderately, owing to the sold-up condition of the top market. Yet actual changes in the position of fine wools have been mainly confined to stabilizing prices on a very low basis.

Good French combing wools are today quoted at 90 to 92 cents, with an occasional choice lot bringing up to 93 cents. On the other hand, the poorer lots from southern Colorado and New Mexico are not salable at over 85 cents, with good Nevada and similar wools bringing 87 to 88 cents, all clean basis. As the bulk of the recent trading in fine wools is represented in the above, it gives a fairly good outlook over the situation. Strictly fine staple wools are scarce, as buyers do

not want them at a price that would pay to grade them out of the shorter wools. There is nothing offered in fine and fine medium staple wools in this market that would bring over 95 cents today, the market being fairly quotable at 93 to 95 cents.

When the best twelve-months' Texas wools available today can be bought at 90 to 92 cents clean, it will be seen that the best Territories are likely to remain quiet until further clearances of competing wools can be made. The market for the best eight-months' Texas is 85 to 88 cents, with the market fairly well sold. Fall Texas wools are out of season, though a little scoured wool of that grade is reported to have been recently sold at 95 cents for 1928 wool.

Choice, long-stapled fine Territory wool may be a slow seller under current market conditions, but the same can not be said of medium wools. These have had the best of it during the whole of the current season. This condition continues, and the state of the market is such today that most of the dealers have sold all the medium wool they care to part with until grading operations are farther along. This applies with particular force to both three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood staple Territory wool. Quotations, clean basis, are 90 to 92 cents for the former and 80 to 82 cents for the latter. The market has been combed so thoroughly that only good wools are left to be quoted, as buyers have absorbed practically everything available of average or inferior description. Low quarter-blood Territory wool has been moved in a small way at 75 cents clean.

Half-blood Territory wools have shared with the strictly medium grades in the recent buying demand, and have advanced in a similar way, if not to the full measure of the medium grades. As the latter have become scarcer from time to time, buyers have more and more turned their attention to half-bloods. As a result, they are actually selling today for more money than the best fine wools. It is said that the minimum price today of any really good lots of this grade is not less than 95 cents, clean, and some holders are talking 97 to 98 cents. Some forecasts indicate a belief that this grade

may go to the dollar mark before another clip is available. At least it is slated to reach that figure before fine staple does.

Remarks as to the sold-up condition of Territory medium wools are equally applicable to fleece, especially Ohio and similar growths. These are also sold so far ahead that dealers have generally been obliged to stop selling, hesitating to make further commitments until the wools already sold have been graded out. The few lots remaining are firmly held on the basis of 45 cents for three-eighths-blood combing and 43 cents for quarter-blood combing. Average wools of these grades are scarce, practically the same conditions prevailing as in Territory medium grades.

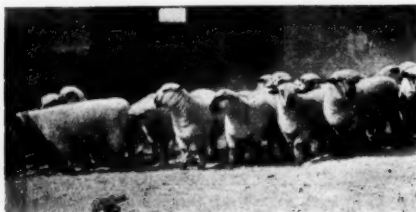
Strictly woolen wools remain quiet and relatively easy. Buyers continue to place most of the emphasis upon worsted wools, though moderate sales are reported of pulled and short Territory scoureds. Prices are easy on all such wools, with very little trading between dealers. California wools are selling slowly, the best Northern wools, Mendocino or Humboldt, selling at 87 to 88 cents, perhaps a little more for a really choice lot, with Middle Counties wool at 85 cents clean.

On the whole it is figured that the wool market has done very well during the past month, in spite of various disturbing factors, such as the probable contest over the terms of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, possible activities of the Farm Board and existing uncertainties in the foreign situation.

The fifth series of the London wool sales for 1929 will open on September 17, but nothing is yet known as to the volume of offerings. No prediction can be hazarded as to the course of prices, though they are sure to be lower if it is left to Bradford to set the pace. This series is pretty sure to be overshadowed by the Colonial sales, which are to open at Adelaide on September 5 and 6, and at Sydney on September 9. The latter market is the real pacemaker for Bradford type and topmakers' wools.

The general feeling in Summer Street circles is one of moderate optimism, with a fairly well-defined confidence in some advance in prices, even of fine wools, between now and the turn of the year.





## Ram Lambs

Again our pen of Hampshire Ram Lambs topped the sale at the National. They are rugged, well grown, vigorous and ready for active service.

And they have real Hampshire type.



### Thousand Springs Farm

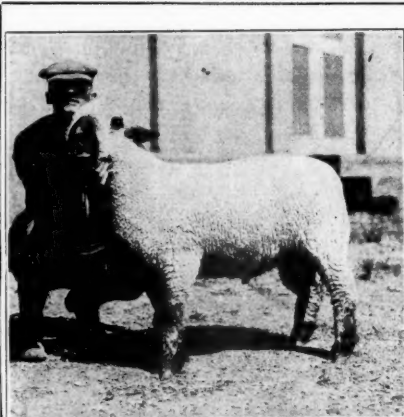
Wendell, Idaho

MINNIE MILLER, Owner  
Jesse Loader, Shepherd

## SHEEP AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 28)

A joint meeting of the Australia Wool Growers Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia



### NEBEKER'S RAMS HAMPSHIRE

1929 Offerings:

300 Yearling Rams  
300 Ewes—All Ages  
300 Ram Lambs

Limited Number of Stud Rams

J. NEBEKER & SONS  
STOCKTON, UTAH

followed the convention for the purpose of preparing an estimate of the 1929-30 clip. It was decided that the quantity of fleece wool available for offer by the associated brokers would be about 2,585,000 bales, and in addition that approximately 258,000 bales, inclusive of skin wool, would not pass through brokers stores. The estimated aggregate of next seasons' clip represents a decrease of 102,000 bales on that of 1928-29 and will be solely due to unfavorable weather conditions, for sheep stocks, in point of numbers, show an increase according to latest available statistics.

Dry conditions continue over the major portions of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and are having an adverse effect on the lamb crop. An increasing number of graziers are finding it necessary to hand feed the ewes, which, when it means buying the stuff, is an expensive item these days. So far, apparently, actual losses have not been heavy, but one hears reports of some lambs dying on account of the extreme cold. The chief trouble at the moment is that they are receiving a severe check, from which it may take a long time to recover.

Of the 2,585,000 bales which it is expected will be handled by brokers the joint conference agreed that 1,260,000 should be offered for sale before Christmas.

Figures prepared by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers show that 2,625,061 bales of wool weighing 814,802,673 pounds, were sold in Australia during the 1928-29 season, compared with 2,399,746 bales, weighing 729,986,949 pounds in 1927-28. The general average per pound, greasy and scoured, realised for the past season in Australian centers was 33.42 cents against 39.84 cents for the similar period last year, the figures per bale being \$103.72, as against \$121.18. It will thus be seen that the average drop in prices was over 15 per cent.

The Commonwealth Statistician estimates the total Australian clip, including wool on skins, to have been 950,000,000 pounds for the 1928-29 season. This constitutes a record production.

## WYOMING RANCH AND OUTFIT FOR SALE

Green River Live Stock Company will offer for sale, in September, 1929, its entire holdings. The sheep can be seen at any time during the summer and autumn. Address

T. S. TALIAFERRO, JR., Rock Springs, Wyo.

## CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

### America's Champion Flock of Lincolns and Cotswolds

Winners of 41 Championships at Utah State Fair and Fat Stock Shows  
Only Five Championships Lost in Four Years

### Not How Many But How Good

STUD RAMS - BREEDING EWES - RANGE RAMS or CHOICE RAM LAMBS  
Sired by the International Champions

HARRY T. CRANDELL

Box 477

CASS CITY, MICHIGAN

**TETRACHLORETHYLENE DANGEROUS AS A DRENCH**

By Wm. Gregory Moore

RECENTLY when a copy of Farmer's Bulletin No. 1330, published by the United States Department of Agriculture and dealing with parasitic diseases of sheep, came into my possession, I studied it, then, began wondering why a sheepman, like myself, who has drenched animals successfully with copper sulphate could not switch over and dose them with carbon tetrachloride or tetrachlorethylene in liquid form. Back of this desire stood the fact that I feel master of the sheep dosing situation when equipped with such a simple container as a four-ounce iodine bottle with a long, narrow neck, while it seems my luck to meet a violent struggle approximately two times out of four if I attempt to slip tetrachlorethylene capsules down the throats of ewes, using jaw spreaders.

Because tetrachlorethylene is more effective than copper sulphate for internal parasites, like strongyles (thread-necked worms) which infest the lower intestines and wiggle around in bluestone as they would in water, I initiated some independent research work to learn if a tetrachlorethylene drench is reasonably safe and practicable and if not, why. First, I wrote the United States Department of Agriculture seeking further details relative to the formula on page 31 of Farmer's Bulletin No. 1330, which recommends carbon tetrachloride as a drench when mixed with castor oil.

Replying to this inquiry, Albert Hassel, acting chief of the Zoological Division, stated the tetrachloride formula had been abandoned as a result of researches conducted since the publication of Bulletin No. 1330 and that the capsule form now finds most favor. Still my curiosity was unsatisfied and addressing Dr. Hassel again, I asked why a man who has drenched successfully with blue vitriol could not use the tetrachloride-castor oil, or tetrachlorethylene-castor oil solutions. "Why," I inquired, "are the latter solutions more dangerous than copper sulphate?" A similar interrogation also was mailed to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan, manufacturers of tetrachlorethylene remedies. Below is a copy

**HAMPSHIRE**

We have for sale this season:  
700 head of yearling rams  
Several cars of big ram lambs  
Also several cars of ewes

**Cambridge Land and Livestock Co.**

Breeders of Purebred and Registered  
Hampshire Sheep  
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO



Idaho has more good Hampshire flocks than any other state.

FINCH stud rams more than any others are used as flock headers among Idaho Hampshire flocks.

THE REASON:  
QUALITY Without Overfitting  
H. L. FINCH  
Soda Springs, Idaho

**BETHUNE HAMPSHIRE**

Bred from choice blood lines. Have one Stud and Pen of Five Yearling Rams listed in the National Ram Sale. A few lusty Ram Lambs to let go.

DAVID BETHUNE, Reno, Idaho

If you want choice Registered Stud Rams or big, strong, husky Purebred Range Rams read this:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 400 Big, Good Quality Purebred Yearling Lincoln Rams.       | 25 Choice Registered Yearling Hampshire Stud Rams.         |
| 300 Big, Good Quality Purebred Yearling Cotswold Rams.      | 100 Big, Strong Yearling Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbred Rams. |
| 25 Registered Yearling and Two-Year-Old Lincoln Stud Rams.  | 300 Large Early Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbred Ram Lambs.     |
| 25 Registered Yearling and Two-Year-Old Cotswold Stud Rams. | 25 Choice Registered Yearling Suffolk Rams.                |
| 100 Big, Strong Purebred Yearling Hampshire Rams.           | 100 Registered Suffolk Ewes of Mixed Ages.                 |
|   | 100 Reg. Lincoln Ewes, Yearlings & Twos.                   |
|   | 100 Reg. Cotswold Ewes, Yearlings & Twos.                  |

**MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM CO.**

F. H. NEIL & SONS, Proprietors

Western Address:  
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Salt Lake City, Utah

Home Address:  
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London, Ontario, Canada

**MANTI LIVE STOCK COMPANY**

MANTI, UTAH

Founded in 1907 From Best Rambouillet Flocks in America



BREEDERS OF RAMBOUILLET SHEEP



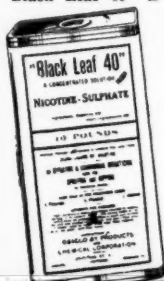
## Are your Sheep LOUSY?

Control Lice, Scab and Sheep Tick  
With the Same Dip

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Wool growers have depended upon "Black Leaf 40" the "Old Reliable" dip for many years, to control Lice, Scab and Sheep Tick.

"Black Leaf 40" is non-injurious both to sheep and to the wool. "Black Leaf 40" is permitted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in official dippings.



Why not use a dip which gives your flock the most complete protection? Play safe—dip in "Black Leaf 40."

For Sheep Stomach Worms

Drench—at the rate of 1 ounce to 4 ounces per sheep. Write us for exact directions.

**"Black Leaf 40"**  
40% Nicotine

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL  
CORP., INC.  
Louisville, Ky.

### WANTED—Good Sheepman

If you can qualify as a capable, experienced sheepman, know range handling and also fitting and feeding for show and market, I will make you this offer:

For an investment of \$4,000 to purchase my Hampshire ewes I will furnish free use of my ranch and equipment (1,000 acres), and I will contract all ram lambs from you at 4 to 6 months of age. Scotchman preferred.

ADDRESS "B"

Care National Wool Grower

### Idaho Ranch and Sheep For Sale

Herd of approximately 3,000 head of sheep and sheep ranch near Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, for sale.

Communicate with

**MARIE L. WIGHT**

Executrix of Estate of Lewis S. Wight,  
Deceased.

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

### SUBSCRIPTION PREMIUM

We are still offering the regulation Boy Scout knife or Remington stockman's knife for two new subscriptions to the National Wool Grower at \$1.50 each. Send \$3.00 with the names and addresses of the two new subscribers and the knife you wish will be sent to you.

of Dr. Hassell's last explanation which reveals the volatile nature of the drug which renders it highly dangerous to sheep:

Referring to your letter of August 23, there would be considerably more danger in using carbon tetrachloride or tetrachlorethylene in a drench than would be occasioned by the use of the copper-sulphate solution. Both of these drugs are volatile preparations and for this reason are easily inhaled. When taken into the lungs they act as hypnotics in the same manner as do ether and chloroform. Because of the volatile properties of the drugs, their administration in the form of a drench often causes the sheep to strangle, permitting some of the liquid to get into the lungs. In these cases, mechanical pneumonia is the result.

We cannot recommend the use of either carbon tetrachloride or tetrachlorethylene in the form of a drench. If you are unable to give capsules to sheep, it suggested that you either employ a veterinarian to treat the flock or else continue the use of the copper-sulphate solution, the administration of which is not attended with so much danger to the animals.

Parke, Davis & Company's veterinary specialists submitted findings along the same general line as those from Dr. Hassell. This firm, in addition, suggested that I use a helper instead of the jaw spreaders. His duty will be to hold the sheep's jaws open, while I place the capsule well back on the tongue.

## A Good Customer

Throughout the land prosperity grows and cash register bells jingle more rapidly when railroads prosper. Good railways not only carry products of the West swiftly and efficiently to market, but directly and indirectly enable millions to buy and consume those products.

Railways annually give profitable employment to one and three-quarter millions of employees, who receive nearly three billions of dollars in wages. Railways also indirectly furnish employment to many hundreds of thousands of men through annual expenditures of more than a billion and a quarter dollars for materials and supplies, and through the average annual expenditure of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars for capital improvements.

Last year Southern Pacific alone paid \$94,486,000 in wages and expended \$35,644,000 for materials and supplies.

When railroads prosper and are able to make these huge expenditures, workers in many industries are profitably employed and merchants and producers alike benefit from their sustained power.

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### Cotswold and Crossbred Rams

- 50 Choice Cotswold Yearlings
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- 150 Husky, smooth-bodied ram lambs, sired by Registered Polled Rambouillet bucks and out of large cross-bred ewes from a foundation of J. R. Allen, Cotswold ewes.

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A Real (Imported)  
Australian Sheep Dog  
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Like Them in U. S. A.  
The Dog Brains of Australian Sheep Industry.  
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Orders should be placed now as our litters are small this whelping and our stock of last summer and fall sold out.

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# Consistent Prosperity

THERE'S no easy way to stabilize meat prices. They're bound to go up and down in response to the varying influences of supply and demand which affect them. But seldom, indeed, do the prices of all kinds of meat or all kinds of farm products decline or rise simultaneously. Consequently the way to consistent farm prosperity leads through diversification.

Armour and Company diversifies its efforts and its products, and is always seeking new ways to do so. There is a double purpose in this. One, of course, is to assure the soundness and stability of Armour and Company. The other is to provide an assured market to the farmer who practices diversification.

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*F. Edison White*  
President

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# DEMAND FOR FEEDING AND BREEDING STOCK

CORNBELT physical conditions are such as to justify expectation of broad demand for thin western lambs all through the season.

An impression exists that September and October will disclose opportunity to take on the general run of feeding lambs at \$12@12.50, a trading basis that would uncover heavy business. Much will depend on corn crop development meanwhile and fall pasture conditions. Feed is always a factor to be reckoned with and dollar corn usually restricts both lamb and cattle feeding. The last mid-winter market was profitable to feeders and many have a confirmed habit of playing the market to repeat.

Feeder and fat lamb prices have a habit of getting awry, but not when any considerable portion of the western lamb crop leaves growers' hands in feeder condition. That the western lamb crop is short of 1928 production is not disputed; how much short is the problem. It may happen that ewe lambs will be marketed more freely this season owing to the present unsatisfactory conditions of yearling ewe trade, in which event the statistical shortage would be wiped out. This will depend on how yearling ewes are absorbed during the balance of the season. Fat lamb values during September and October will also exercise an influence, and the volume of the native lamb crop will be a factor. It is possible to estimate the season's western lamb production with reasonable accuracy, but not even the ingenious method of having rural mail carriers enumerate the native crop is seriously regarded. The native crop is larger than that of 1928 and no human being knows how much larger, when it will report at the market, or in what condition. Feed is so plentiful that natives may be bunched at the market during September and October; if so anything may happen. Not only cornbelt production but the new and swelling grist of Dakota lambs from the spring wheat area must be reckoned with. This production is usually carried until the eleventh hour to clean up wheat fields.

(Continued on page 44).

**East or West**

**Salt Lake Union Stock Yards**

North Salt Lake, Utah

Gateway to Eastern or Coast Markets

- and -

**HOME of**

**NATIONAL RAM SALE**

J. H. MANDERFIELD, General Manager

**MORRIS SHEEP FEEDING YARDS**

On the SANTA FE Railroad; at MORRIS, KANSAS

These Yards are located ten miles west of Kansas City Stock Yards. Shippers also have the privilege of the ST. JOSEPH MARKET without additional freight charges. Stock loaded 11:00 p. m. arrives St. Joe yards at 7 a. m. next morning. Have Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your freight bills and contract.

Avoid a big Shrinkage loss by filling your stock at Morris Feed Yards.

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Capacity 45,000 Sheep—100 Cars Cattle.

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SHIP TO THE

## **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS**

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ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

#### **The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices**

Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at the new Missouri Pacific Feed Yards at Leeds, Missouri, 10 miles from Kansas City, and at Emporia, 110 miles and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

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proved  
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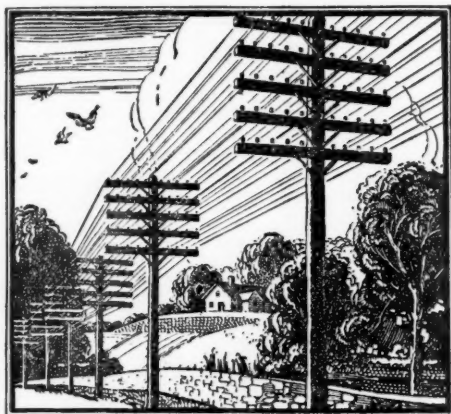
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The copper highways of the Bell Sys-  
tem reach out to the most isolated places.  
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copper wire—are making America one vast  
community.

Continued progress is being made  
toward the Bell System aim—to enable any-  
one, anywhere, to talk by telephone with  
anyone else, anywhere in the country.

**THE MOUNTAIN STATES  
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.**

consume harvest aftermath and make the last possible pound of gain. If the western crop is as short and ill-conditioned as represented it may be out of the way before the freshet from the spring wheat belt arrives. Tight money is not expected to affect feeding lamb demand; other influences being more potent, especially the altitude of fat lamb prices during the period when feed-lot replenishment is in progress. If fat lambs break, feeder prices will follow suit and fat lamb prices will be influenced largely by what the native crop does.

Obviously the bloom is off the yearling ewe deal. For one thing the practice of carrying ewe lambs into the yearling stage, highly profitable for several years, has been overdone, illustration that production has a persistent habit of following price; another is that the slump in wool and the June-July break in fat lambs has curbed farmer orders to acquire flocks.

J. E. Poole

**THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
IN ARIZONA**

A SPRING issue of the National Wool Grower contained a criticism of the work of the Biological Survey in Arizona from one of the contributors to Around the Range Country. Figures recently made available covering the work of the Survey since its inception in this state up to the present time, I think are very commendable, considering the amount of money used.

The predatory animal division of the Biological Survey has succeeded in killing 28,689 animals from which scalps or skins have been sent in to the Phoenix office. This total is comprised of the following animals:

Wolves .....	559
Lions .....	1,024
Bears .....	149
Coyotes .....	22,496
Bobcats .....	2,600
Foxes .....	1,859
Jaguars .....	3

As poison is used for most of the predatory animal control work, it is estimated that they do not find but about one animal out of three that they kill. In that

(Continued on page 42)

JOHN SMITH

J. CLARK EASTES

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Members of the Livestock Exchange and Bonded for Your Protection

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Scanty range is ahead for bred ewes. Months of rough weather and hard rustling. Make up the difference with Purina Sheep Cubes.

Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, black-strap molasses . . . these concentrates packed together into a cube just the right size for sheep to pick up off the ground are especially



fitted to feeding on range. Practically no waste. Easy to feed. Made to retain condition in breeding flocks through the scant months. Made to shape them for lambing.

Order Purina Sheep Cubes now. It'll pay you in wool and lamb dividends next spring.

PURINA MILLS  
920 Midland Savings Building  
Denver, Colorado

# SHEEP CUBES

case the total kill would be 86,067 head of predatory animals.

The rodent branch has succeeded in totally exterminating prairie dogs from five counties of the state, comprising an area of approximately 1,659,203 acres of land. In other words, that many acres of land has been reclaimed for livestock grazing, as the prairie dogs took about 80 per cent of the grass on the heavily infested areas.

Jack rabbits have been totally exterminated from 675,000 acres of land and many thousands of acres have been totally cleared of kangaroo rats, another very destructive rodent to range grasses. In addition to this the campaign against pocket gophers has reduced them from 16 per acre to less than one gopher to three acres. This rodent can cause thousands of dollars worth of damage in one night by burrowing through a ditch bank or reservoir dam and causing the whole thing to wash out. In this work the Biological Survey has had the cooperation of about ten thousand stockmen and farmers in the state.

Improved methods of controlling rodents have been perfected and the costs reduced from twenty cents per acre to four cents per acre.

Many stockmen have eradicated prairie dogs from their ranges, the total weight of the prairie dogs removed from each township of land being equal to the weight of over four thousand sheep. The work on prairie dogs is being carried on from the outside until the net draws tighter each year, lessening the infested area by a great many thousand acres annually.

This work costs the entire stock interests of Arizona about \$900.00 in taxes each year. However, it is not the number of animals killed nor the cost to the livestock industry that actually counts, but it is the protection given livestock at the time and place they need it. The Biological Survey makes a special effort to get hunters and trappers on lambing ranges before the sheep arrive, at least before lambs start to drop. In addition to this it furnishes poison and instructions to stockmen who put out the poison where it is needed most. It has also



taught the Indians and Indian Service officials how to poison and trap predatory animals with the result that many thousands of these animals are being taken through that source each year.

We realize that we still have too many predatory animals on our ranges, but when the facts of the situation are carefully considered in Arizona, we sometimes wonder how the Survey is able to do anything at all on the meager funds available.

H. B. Embach.

### WOOL CONSIGNMENTS THE BEST YET

At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association on July 24, the reports of the wools received showed a considerable increase over that of 1928. Six thousand eight hundred twenty-two growers had consigned their wool to the warehouse on July 22. This represents an increase of more than one-half million pounds over the total amount received during the 1928 season. Wool is still coming in from many sections of eastern Ohio. Indiana and Michigan have also made substantial gains in their consignments this year.

More than 600,000 pounds of the 1929 clip have already been shipped from the warehouse to the mills, and some of the medium wools have been sold but not delivered. The range in prices on wools sold has been as follows:

Delaines .....	37c to 39c
Half Blood .....	43c to 44c
Three-eighths Blood Staple.....	44c to 45c
Quarter Blood .....	43c to 44c

Not enough of any one grade has been sold to make an estimate as to what the season's price will average. Present indications are that manufacturers are more interested in using domestic wools from the fleece wool states than they are in using foreign wools, which gives a promising outlook for Delaine wools later in the season.

Active solicitation by local men under the supervision of J. F. Walker has netted very encouraging results. It was the expression of the directors that this policy should be followed out more closely in the future.

L. B. Palmer.

## Harry B. Black Sheep Commission Co.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS OF SHEEP AND LAMBS

Send Us Your Next Consignment

OUR RECORD

26 Years Selling Sheep at St. Joseph, Missouri

37 Years Actual Experience in Sheep Business

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## FEED AT FREMONT, NEBR. AND SAVE SHRINK

Shortest Drives to Finest Pastures—Prompt Switching—Quick Unloading—Free Taxi Service Between Yards and Town.

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Roy Jennings, Supt.

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The Gold Medal Winner



Shipped Knocked Down. Easy to set up  
Built By  
Sidney Stevens Implt. Co., Ogden, Utah

New Edition of Coffey's  
**PRODUCTIVE SHEEP HUSBANDRY**  
Now Ready.  
Special Price if Ordered Through  
**NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**  
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\$2.50

### Gibbs' Wild Animal Scaraway

A device you no doubt have often thought about and hoped for to help save and protect your sheep and lambs from coyotes and other wild animals is now on the market, and is being used throughout the western states. Users say it is worth its weight in gold.

Simple, Economical and  
Dependable

Made and Sold by

**JUDSON E. GIBBS**  
Rock River, Wyo.

Get rid of  
**Liver Flukes**  
in Sheep and Goats  
by using

**FLUKOIDS**

(Chemically tested carbon tetrachloride)

Australian, British and American authorities agree that Flukoids (carbon tetrachloride) are practically a specific for liver flukes in sheep and goats.

Easy to Use  
**Low Cost Practical**

Flukoids can be obtained from your druggist. Write us for Free Bulletin No. 670 containing much helpful information on the history of the liver fluke and how to destroy it.

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**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.  
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT

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UNION STOCK YARDS

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The Paramount Present-Day Need of  
Western Sheepmen!**

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"Rush In and Be Sorry"—that's precisely what happened in late July when without the slightest effort at Supply REGULATION, the vanguard of the season's supply of Fat Range Lambs was dumped on the Chicago market "all in a bunch," irrespective of the suicidal price policy of that move. "Wool Growers" customers ONLY escaped punishment! And why? "Wool Growers" customers were advised to STAY AWAY. They'll be here on the REBOUND!

Haphazard marketing methods ALWAYS INVITE TROUBLE! WHY TOLERATE GROSS INCOMPETENCY? Trust your marketing affairs to men of experience and vision—to men who KNOW. This organization is pledged to a policy of Watchful Waiting—and our slogan, "MORE FOR LESS" has a dollar-and-cent value which you can ill afford to ignore.

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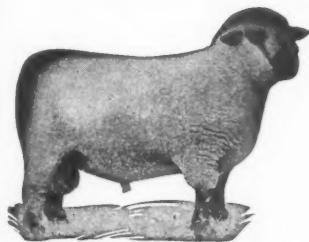
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